Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV...NO. 14,064. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

HILL THE BOSS, AFTER ALL

Likely He Will Direct the Democratic Convention.

SEEMS TO HAVE MADE A DICKER

His Lieutenants to Control at Buffalo and His Support to be Given the State Ticket.

MAYBE HE WILL COME OUT FOR BRYAN

No Other of the Old-Time Leaders of the Empire State Democracy Cares What the Convention May Do.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15.—Senator Hill's attitude toward the Bryan ticket and toward the Democratic State Convention is absorbing much more attention to-night than the business for which the convention is called. The arrivals here to-day and this evening of pilgrims to Wolfert's Roost and what they have said, together with the programme which seems to be going through, are regarded as evidence that the absent Senator is making a powerful effort to hold his grip on his badly battered machine.

It looks as if he would make sacrifices to do it.

Alleged Trade with Hill.

Some are saying that, in consideration of giving to his lieutenants the entire control of the organization, he will support the ticket nominated. Hill's lieutenants are on the slate for control. Former Controller Frank Campbell is to be National Committeeman, and Elliot Danforth is to be Chairman of the State Committee. Both owe much, if not all, of their political prominence to Hill. John Boyd Thacher is Hill's candidate for Governor, and the other things seem to be coming the Senator's way.

The statement is out to-night that Senator Hill is pretty certain to indorse the State ticket, possibly ignoring the National candidates, if his programme shall go through.

There is some objection to this dicker, and a conference of about forty delegates was held on the quiet late to-night, and there was a disposition to fight the programme.

Albany County has a contesting delegation here known as the New Democracy which is fighting Thacher, so it is not entirely smooth sailing for the Senator.

Will Indorse Bryan and Silver.

Whatever Senator Hill may have said to John C. Sheehan as to the control of the organization and indorsing the Popocratic platform, Mr. Sheehan upon his arrival here to-night said that both the Chicago ticket and the Chicago platform would be indorsed.

"If any attempt is made to indorse the ticket only and ignore the platform," said Mr. Sheehan to-night, "it will be met with the united opposition of both New-York and Kings Counties. New-York and Kings Counties are in harmony for the first time in years."

Utterly Demoralized.

Nobody ever saw a Democratic State Convention in New-York anything like the one which will meet at noon to-morrow. A condition of utter demoralization is the most notable feature. There is no enthusiasm for anybody or anything. There are so few of the leaders here that if a cyclone should strike the convention hall, the men who were the brains of the party two months ago would be perfectly safe. They are not here.

Senator Hill, ex-Gov. Flower, William C. Whitney, Frederic R. Coudert, Senator Murphy, William F. Sheehan, Smith M. Weed, and all the others of their class have staid at home. There is no shouting for any candidates. There are no headquarters for any, except as various counties have candidates, such as Albany, Onondaga, and Kings, and there is no struggle for any gift which the convention may bestow.

It was 10 o'clock to-night when Tammany arrived, and that was the big event of the day. There was a lack of interest on the part of everybody. The crowd is small, and whatever is done is done in a perfunctory manner.

Hinkley Goes Yachting.

Chairman Hinkley of the State Committee, quit the entire business this afternoon and went out in a yacht on Lake Erie to while away the time with a party of friends, remaining nearly all the afternoon. When before did such a thing ever happen the day ahead of a Democratic State Convention?

The convention will indorse Bryan and Sewall, and the Popocratic platform on which they stand, unless a majority of the delegates shall violate their instructions. A few of the delegates are vigorous in their talk for the Chicago outfit, but the leaders in various sections say little. These leaders do not act as if their heart was in it, and it is hard to understand how it can be because some of them were at the Saratoga Convention and went on record there for the present gold standard. Former Controller Campbell was one of these, and ex-Senator Norton Chase was another.

The plea of "regularity" is about all they are willing to stand for. It is so evident that the work is perfunctory that cool observers are speaking of the gold brick the convention is selling to Bryan and his managers.

Thacher for Governor.

There has been little to change the situation as to candidates to-day. Mayor John Boyd Thatcher of Albany is put down as the most probable candidate for Governor. Some have a theory that the sound-money Democrats would indorse him at the convention in Brooklyn, though it puzzles many to understand how they could do it if he stands on an indorsement of the Chicago platform.

Mr. Thatcher's friends from Albany say they think he will be the candidate. They thought so two years ago until within ten seconds of the time when the convention stampeded to Hill. There is little likelihood of any stampede this year.

The Onondaga County delegates have been talking of ex-Mayor William B. Kirk, and some Tammany men have been trying to bring Amos J. Cummings into the field. Some say that Frederick Cook of Rochester, in spite of his repeated declarations that he will not take the nomination, is not yet out of the race. So it is a confused mess, with the chances largely in favor of Mr. Thatcher.

Brooklyn Man for Second Place.

"Some Brooklyn man for second place" is about as definite as any one cares to predict as to the candidate for Lieutenant Governor. It may be Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, James W. Ridgway, or Edward M. Grout, or some other man. Ex-Senator Charles P. McClelland of Westchester, who at one time was talked of, said to-day that he was not in the race.

Supreme Court Judge Robert C. Titus is the only man spoken of for Judge of the Court of Appeals. He was pretty near the first man in the State to send a note of congratulation to Mr. Bryan after his nomination.

Hinkley to be "Turned Down."

Much is said of the figure Mr. Hill is cutting in the convention work notwithstanding his absence. It is pointed out that about every one who is in any way connected with the management went to see him before coming here. There are stories of the part the long-distance telephone between the Iroquois House and Wolfert's Roost is playing, but they lack confirmation. Notwithstanding this, if Hill had been here, to lay down his own programme, it could hardly have gone his way more than it has.

Mr. Hinkley, to be sure, is to be "turned down" as hard as anybody here can do it. Messrs Mack of this city, Maguire of Syracuse, Chase of Albany, and Rockwell got together this afternoon and discussed ways and means for making this turning down as effective as possible. That was while Major Hinkley was enjoying life out in the yacht. He does not seem to be troubled in the slightest because they are not to allow him to go through the motions of supporting the candidates and platform, which so many thousand Democrats in the State have repudiated.

The proposition of certain Populists to "fuse" with the Democrats, is scorned. "What have they to offer?" asked Frank Campbell, who is likely to be the next National Committeeman. Then he drew his fingers across his throat and said: "We don't want to cut it clean off."

WAITING FOR SHEEHAN.

Everything in Abeyance Pending the Arrival of the Tammany Boss.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15.—Few delegates were here this morning, and those who were here were all at sea as to the outcome of the convention. They knew the great majority had been instructed to help deliver the convention over to the Popocrats, and they went about shouting for free silver, and making the corridors ring with talk about "the crime of seventy-three," and the like.

It was not so very different from the early Chicago crowd. Nobody knew who was to be Chairman of the convention, nor who would prepare the platform, much less who would be the candidates.

The crowd evidently felt the loss of Senator Hill's presence. The morning papers gave reports of a conference between the Senator and John C. Sheehan, who is the master of ceremonies for Tammany, and spent the day waiting for Mr. Sheehan to come with such messages as Senator Hill might have given to him.

Hinkley on Hand Early.

Chairman Hinkley arrived early in the day. Former Controller Frank Campbell of Bath and former Treasurer Elliot Danforth reached the city at the same time. Mr. Hinkley was asked to outline the programme. He said it looked as if Mr. Danforth would be the new Chairman of the State Committee in place of Mr. Hinkley, and that Mr. Campbell probably would succeed William F. Sheehan as the National Committeeman from this State.

Mayor Molloy of Troy, "the personal representative of Senator Edward Murphy, Jr.," had been figuring in the gossip as Mr. Murphy's candidate for the State Chairmanship. Mr. Hinkley was supposed to be closer to Senator Hill than to Mr. Murphy, and as soon as it was known that Mr. Danforth was a rival of Mr. Molloy, at once a story sprang up of "war between Hill and Murphy over the control of the State machine." This "war" raged hot and was as substantial as some of the free-silver arguments.

Whatever may be the feeling between the two Senators on the subject, the war did not continue very long. There was a conference in the headquarters between a half dozen or so, including Mayor Molloy, Norman E. Mack of this city. Norton Chase of Albany, Mr. Campbell, and one or two others, and later in the afternoon it was announced that Mr. Molloy was out of the race, and that Mr. Danforth was on the slate to succeed Mr. Hinkley. Mr. Danforth was one of the earliest to join the Popocratic crowd, and it is said his appointment as committeeman will be perfectly satisfactory to Chairman Jones of the National Committee. Mayor Molloy is authority for the statement that he is out of the race.

Molloy Out of Danforth's Way.

"I am not in the race for Chairman," said Mr. Molloy to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who was the first to whom he confided the information. "I have looked the situation over carefully, and my business is such that I cannot devote as much time to the campaign as would be necessary during the next two months."

So it was generally conceded that Mr. Danforth would succeed Mr. Hinkley, "unless John C. Sheehan should think otherwise." It was amusing to see the men who claim to be "influential" here on their knees to Mr. Sheehan. His coming was awaited as the leading event of the day. It must have surprised him when he reached the city to-night to learn how matters had been "held up" pending his arrival. The fact that he came from Senator Hill led to the frequent remark: "Hill may not be here, but he will run the convention from Albany."

The same slate which bore Mr. Danforth's name had also that of Mr. Campbell as the member of the National Committee. Mr. Campbell is a warm friend of Senator Hill.

POPULISTS ASK FOR FUSION.

Want Representation on the Democratic Electoral Ticket.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15.—One of the interesting developments to-day was an attempt on the part of the Populists to secure fusion. They saw no reason why the Democratic Convention which proposes to come out for the Chicago platform should not "go the whole hog" and so far declare for Populism

Continued on Page 5.

SEWALL'S STAR IS SINKING

BOTH POPULISTS AND POPOCRATS VERY TIRED OF HIM.

Urgent Demands for His Withdrawal from the Chicago Ticket—Threats that Populists Will Turn Against Bryan if the Maine Plutocrat Shall Continue to be His Running Mate—His Candidacy Stops Fusion in the West.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—George F. Washburn, Chairman of the Western branch of the Populist National Committee, said to-day about the Maine election:

"The results are just what we expected. Maine is my native State, and I know the sentiment there. The vote has no more significance than Arkansas's reply to Vermont, except to emphasize how much of a burden the Democracy has in its Vice Presidential candidate."

"Do you think Mr. Sewall should withdraw?"

"I certainly do, and the State of Maine also says so. I agree with Tom Reed that 'Sewall's star sinks and Watson's rises.' The voice of Maine does not indicate any mismanagement of the campaign. It is no test of Bryan's popularity or even of the silver issue. No special effort was made in Maine except by the Republicans. Senator Jones and Senator Butler have shown remarkable ability in the management of the National campaign, considering the limited means at the command of both. The rapid flank movements of these Generals in concentrating their fire has at times thrown the enemy into consternation. But the friction constantly arising between the two forces over fusion matters impairs the work. We should concentrate our efforts on the election of one ticket. If this could be done, success would be certain. There is an undercurrent of feeling which pervades the Nation in support of the claims of Mr. Watson and his friends that he should be recognized. There is force in the statement that 'Mr. Sewall is no more our candidate than is Mr. Hobart.' There is also significance in the attitude of the 'Middle of the Road' men, who say that 'No Watson means no Bryan.' I know that these men as well as the Republicans have accumulated a mass of evidence against Mr. Sewall, which they intend to make public, and which may force the Democratic Party to a defense of Mr. Sewall's record during the closing days of the campaign, but so long as the issue can be kept on silver, Mr. Bryan, as the standard bearer of the allied forces, can keep the enemy on the run. The Republicans realize this. Therefore, failing to win on principle, I believe their trump card will be to show in doubtful States the inconsistency of Mr. Sewall's record and how much of a misfit he is on the Democratic ticket.

"Mr. Sewall cannot be forced off the ticket. It would be better for him to remain than to retire in any way that would do his party injury. The Maine election is over. He has demonstrated his weakness. His party vote in his own ward was only about one-half what is was four years ago. He has contended four times for election as Alderman, and has been defeated twice, the last time by a shipjoiner, who polled 121 votes to his 78. I understand, further, that Mr. Sewall attended the June convention of his party in his State, which nominated Mr. Winslow, a gold Democrat, on a gold platform, and although Mr. Sewall was there, he offered no objection to platform or ticket, and seemingly acquiesced in the nomination of the candidates and the adoption of the platform."

Washburn's sentiments in this matter are shared by fully two-thirds of the Populist leaders, and there shortly will be a formal demand by the Middle of the Road men that Sewall resign in Watson's favor. The penalty for refusal may be the nomination of a Middle of the Road ticket to smash the Jones machine.

The Populists have been collecting data concerning Sewall's political record, and they say it proves that he never has been a Democrat of any kind. He ran for Alderman of Bath four times, three times as a Republican and once on a citizens' ticket. Democrats defeated him twice. It is urged also that he is a protected and subsidized ship owner and builder, and a most undemocratic Democrat. The Democracy of his career in Congress is also impugned.

This word will be laid before Jones by the uncompromising Populists, who threaten to publish it if the Chairman does not accede to their wishes. They say two-thirds of the Populist vote will desert Bryan if Sewall stays on the ticket.

Another plan is to take both Vice Presidential candidates off the ticket and bring forward a new man—a Populist. For this emergency, Judge Nims of Tennessee and Frank Burkitt of Mississippi, are named. Even if Watson should consent to withdraw under this understanding, Jones's committee could not consent to the plan, for the substitution of any Populist in the place of Sewall, undesirable as the latter is now conceded to be, might drive thousands of Democrats to the Palmer ticket.

NO POWER TO RETIRE SEWALL.

Chairman Jones Has a Temporary Fit of Lucidity.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Chairman Jones, in a temporary fit of logical lucidity, said to-day:

"How are you to retire Sewall? Our committee has not the plenary power which the Populists gave their committee of doing anything and everything just as if the convention were still in session. Mr. Sewall was the regular nominee of the convention, and he will stay on the ticket unless he chooses to take himself off, and this he has distinctly said he has no intention of doing. The St. Louis Convention gave to the People's Party the power to retire Mr. Watson. The Chicago Convention nominated its candidates to stay."

So all the indications are that Mr. Sewall will stay.

WOULD LIKE SEWALL TO RETIRE.

Butler Says, However, that He Has Not Predicted Such a Thing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Senator Butler, Chairman of the Populist Committee, this morning denied that he had sent a letter to Congressman Howard, stating "the Vice Presidential problem will shortly be adjusted by the withdrawal of Sewall, which has been agreed upon."

"I have never, either directly or indirectly, received any assurance that Mr. Sewall would be withdrawn," said Senator Butler, "glad as I should be to receive such assurance, believing that it would make the election of Bryan absolutely certain. Necessarily, I have never sent a letter to that effect to Mr. Howard or any one else, nor has such a letter ever been sent from these headquarters with my knowledge or consent. The statement is absolutely erroneous."

Senator Butler also denied a report sent out from Greensborough, S. C., that he was sorry Bryan was nominated, and characterizing the nomination as a mistake.

"There is no truth in this statement," said Mr. Butler. "I was a delegate to the St. Louis Convention that nominated Bryan, and took an active part in that work. I believed then, and I believe now, that his nomination was a good thing. He stands for what the Populists stand for in this fight; and if the Democratic Party had nominated him or some one like him in 1892, the Populist Party would never have been organized; there would have been no need for it. The Populist Party in my State was not organized until after the nomination of Grover Cleveland. I believe that Bryan ought to be elected, and I am confident that he will be."

Chairman Faulkner of the Democratic Congressional Committee said that the removal of Mr. Sewall's name from the Democratic ticket was not among the possibilities, and he declared that all talk in that direction was worse than idle. It could not be done, even if it was desirable, and that it would not be done was absolutely determined.

TO DETHRONE THE SULTAN.

Serious Trouble Expected in Constantinople Within a Week.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the Young Turk Party is covering the city with placards inciting the people to dethrone the Sultan. Serious trouble, it is added, is certain to occur within a week. Old Turkish troopships are nightly deporting Armenians to the Black Sea, where, it is believed, they are drowned.

The British residents, at the instance of the British Embassy, have telegraphed to Lord Salisbury stating that their lives and property are in danger. The French residents have taken similar action. British and French fleets are now near the mouth of the Dardanelles.

Fuad Pasha, one of the Sultan's Aides de Camp, was questioned as to how long the forts along the Dardanelles could check the passage of the warships, and he replied that they could stop them for almost half an hour.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 15.—A serious panic occurred to-day in the Galata quarter, in consequence of the arrest of an Armenian, in whose possession were a number of incriminating letters and a revolver. Everybody rushed into his house, and the doors of shops and dwellings were hastily barred, the people fearing a repetition of the looting and massacring.

The panic spread to Pera, and similar scenes were enacted there. It was not until some hours after the arrest was made that the fears of the people were allayed and the shops reopened.

ATTACKED THE CUSTOM HOUSE

Banditti Driven Off After the Loss of Two Killed.

SILVER CITY, New-Mexico, Sept. 15.—Official advices received to-day by the Mexican Consul at Deming, New-Mexico, from Mexican Custom House officers at Las Palomas, give particulars of a raid upon the Custom House there Monday by a band of armed men composed of Tomachie Indians, Mexicans, and three or four white men, numbering about fifty in all.

The bandits were resisted by the Custom House officials and guards, the battle lasting for seven hours. Two of the bandits were killed, two of the Mexican Custom House employes were mortally wounded, and several were slightly wounded. The bandits were finally driven off and retreated across the line into New-Mexico, and last night encamped on the Florida Mountain, about ninety strong.

Gov. Ahumada of Chihuahua has troops en route for Las Palomas. The white men in the gang are supposed to be the leaders of the border bandits recently chased by a United States Marshal and troops. Robbery is supposed to be the motive, although it is claimed that it is a result of border agitation by supporters of Santa Teresa. The Custom House force numbered twenty-five men.

GEN. PALMER TO SPEAK HERE.

He and Gen. Buckner to be in Madison Square Garden Next Tuesday.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 15.—Senator Palmer will deliver his first address of the campaign in Madison Square Garden, New-York City, Tuesday evening, Sept. 22. The invitation to speak there was accepted by Senator Palmer to-day. Gen. Buckner of Kentucky also will deliver an address the same evening.

Senator Palmer will leave his home in this city Sunday night for New-York.

The Senator spent the greater part of the day at his law office. A number of local National Democrats called on him and discussed matters pertaining to the campaign. Senator Palmer will not go to Louisville, Ill., as he expected to, the law cases that demanded his attention there having been continued. It was expected that the Senator would deliver an address at Decatur some time this week, but since he has concluded to make the trip to New-York he has decided to cancel this engagement.

He has not decided on his plans after leaving New-York City, but he may deliver several speeches in the Empire State.

BRYAN, THE GREAT ANARCHIST

Louisville Crowd Cheered the Sentiment to the Echo.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 15.—While Senator Blackburn was speaking at the Willard Hotel, last night, Matt O'Doherty, a free-silver Republican, Chairman of the meeting, made a speech in which he said that Bryan was the greatest Anarchist that ever lived. The big crowd present manifested their approval with loud cheers. A few minutes later Senator Blackburn mounted the platform and began to talk. "Who is the recognized leader of Anarchists in this country?" cried Senator Blackburn. "Bryan! Bryan!" echoed back from the crowd.

Situation in New-Orleans Improving.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The financial situation at New-Orleans is reported here as improving. The Treasury is continuing the daily shipment of money there, having forwarded during yesterday and to-day about $1,000,000.

TYNAN CLAIMS PROTECTION

HE IS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN, AND DEMANDS HIS RIGHTS.

He Has Appealed to Ambassador Eustis, in Paris, and President Cleveland—Bell Denies that He Is a Conspirator—He Was to Have Sailed for New-York Yesterday—Kearney Refuses to Answer Questions in Court.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—P. J. Tynan, the Irish "Invincible," who was arrested at Boulogne on Sunday, has appealed to United States Ambassador Eustis, and also to President Cleveland, demanding the protection of the United States Government as an American citizen.

GLASGOW, Sept. 15.—Edward Bell, the alleged dynamite conspirator, who was arrested here on Saturday, has made a statement through his lawyer in which he says that he is a native of Harlem, New-York City. He left New-York City on Aug. 19 for Antwerp, from which place he went to Berlin, later to London, and finally came to Glasgow. It was his intention, he says, to have sailed from Liverpool for New-York to-day.

Bell admits that he is a member of an Irish club in New-York, but denies that he is associated with any conspiracy. The incriminating documents found in his possession, he says, were not found in the lavatory of the hotel in which he was stopping, as was stated yesterday, but were dropped by somebody in a London music hall, where he picked them up.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 15.—John F. Kearney, alias Wallace, the alleged dynamiter who is under arrest here, was examined by the police officials this morning, but he declined to answer any questions whatever. A letter dated at Boulogne was found in his pocket, and is presumed to have been written by Tynan. In the letter the writer tells Wallace and Haines, the other supposed dynamiters arrested here, "If you dare not go to Scotland now, come to Boulogne. Then we will talk our plan over. Cowardice cannot be tolerated among our brotherhood."

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A dispatch from Brussels to The Pall Mall Gazette says that the sum of £2,000 in notes was found in the possession of Kearney, the alleged dynamiter, when he was arrested in Rotterdam.

The Pall Mall Gazette asserts that it was the design of the conspirator Tynan to blow up Marlborough House, the residence of the Prince of Wales, when his Royal Highness should be there. According to this story, the dynamiters intended to reach the Prince's house by tunneling from the house opposite. This is a fair sample of the ridiculous stories concerning the dynamite plot that are filling many columns of the newspapers, the most of which are the merest nonsense, and would scarcely be credited by the most gullible person alive.

IRISHMEN HERE MYSTIFIED.

Think Tynan Was Arrested to Deter Others from Taking Action.

The dispatches from Europe in regard to the arrest of Tynan, Bell, Kearney, and Haines puzzled many yesterday. Of those the most mystified were men who usually are—and should be, by reason of their interest either in the success of the extremists or the moral suasion party—keen in discovering exactly what such events mean.

"That's a Scotland Yard slur," said a man foremost in the councils of a wing of the Irish party which favors the accomplishment of its ends without resorting to force. "It's done for effect. Possibly to deter every Irishman interested in the cause from going to extremes by giving him the idea that British spies are everywhere seeing and knowing everything.

"But, to my mind, this story of betrayal, of peaching, by one of the four released prisoners, Gallagher, Daly, Devany, and Whitehead, through which the arrests were made at Glasgow, Boulogne, and Rotterdam, was allowed to 'leak' out in order to slur poor John Daly, who went to prison an innocent man. Daly will not suffer through this. No cry of traitor will be raised against him. Daly turn spy! His time to do that was fourteen years ago.

"Of course I know Tynan and Kearney and have nothing to say in regret at their capture, because our people abhor their methods. Besides, both were blatherskites and had habits which do not make the stories of their drinking and talking incredible. Who Bell and Haines may be I cannot tell. Very possibly they gave false names, which prevent their identification.

"But what puzzles us the most is the story of an alliance between Fenians, Invincibles, Force Party men, and Nihilists. I cannot understand it. Take the entire history of these extremists, from James Stephens, in 1858, to now, and you will find no affiliation between such Irish patriots and foreigners. Perhaps there is an exception in the cases of Gen. Cluseret and other French officers and several experts in high explosion who were not Irishmen.

"According to the cable news there was an alliance between Tynan and his three associates and Russian Nihilists in a plot against the Queen and the Czar. This is not clear. It is incomprehensible for many reasons.

"Logically, Nicholas II. should be regarded as the friend of Irishmen of the extremist party. His policy is anti-British and pro-American. England in trouble with America, Russia would in the line of its policy be on the side of the United States. I cannot imagine Russia urging France to surrender Tynan in such circumstances, especially if his claims as an American citizen be urged through Washington, and in view of France's refusal to surrender him at one time.

"Besides, let me reveal a secret. During the home-rule agitation prominent men of the party were not blind to the advantage that might come of sounding a certain Russian Minister to Washington. They went to him to discuss measures of policy, and he gave a hint that proved of value.

"His Excellency called attention to the fact that when a royal or a great personage traveled in Ireland, no matter what the condition of politics, the Town Boards were active in receptions and presentation of addresses. This flattered the visitor and gave an impression of contentment or acquiescence. 'Capture the Town Boards and you will have made a step in the right direction,' was his advice. It was taken, and the results were satisfactory.

"I see that Tynan, Kearney, Bell, and

Continued on Page 2.

WANTS MR. COCKRAN ARRESTED

The Demand of a Silver Man in St. Paul, Minn.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 15.—Attorney Gen. Childs has been asked to secure the indictment of Bourke Cockran while he is within the State to make an address at Minneapolis to-morrow evening. The complaint is contained in a written communication signed by H. Ellingston.

Mr. Ellingston maintains that the present depression is attributable and legally traceable to the depreciation of prices due to the alleged criminal reduction of the amount of legal-tender money in circulation by the demonetization of silver. As a direct result of this, Ellingston insists that thousands are yearly dying of enforced starvation throughout this country, in Minnesota as well as in the States where silver mines have been forced to close down, and he finds specks of the blood of these martyrs on the hands of every official who has taken an open part in the advocacy of the maintenance and continuance of the present, as he terms it "unfair and partisan standards." Mr. Ellingston demands that Bourke Cockran, as the open and avowed apostle of the alleged conspiracy, be apprehended and proceeded against with due form of law, and with all the legality necessary to the preservation of the rights of the American citizen.

Mr. Ellingston professes no desire to take snap judgment on any citizen, but says he demands that the rights of mankind be tried before the tribunals which the fathers of the Republic in their wisdom established, and that the persons responsible for the terrible conditions which are causing the death of thousands of human beings year after year be brought to justice, regardless of political, social, and other prominence, and of prejudice to existing political contests.

THE PASTOR WAS THE THIEF.

A Colored Clergyman Arrested for Grand Larceny.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 15.—The Rev. Isaac B. Franklin, colored, thirty-nine years old, residing at 10 West Kinney Street, was arrested to-night by Detectives Christie and Lewis on a charge of grand larceny.

The Rev. Mr. Franklin was employed by L. Steinberg & Co.'s men and women's furnishing store, at 230 Market Street, in the capacity of receiving clerk and porter. For some time the firm has been missing articles of wearing apparel, but never suspected the pastor. The police were notified, and to-night they got what they considered satisfactory proof that the pastor was the thief. His arrest followed. He was taken to Police Headquarters and locked up. He will be arraigned in the First Criminal Court to-morrow morning.

W. P. HEPBURN'S SON SHOT.

Telegram from Arkansas Says He Surely Will Die.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 15.—Congressman W. P. Hepburn has telegraphed Secretary Treynor of the Republican State Committee, saying he has just received a message that his son has been shot in Arkansas and cannot live.

Col. Hepburn has canceled all his appointments for this week, saying he must go to his son.

Particulars are not known, but the son is about thirty years of age, and has been in Arkansas several months.

Canadian Emigrants Sail.

MONTREAL, Canada, Sept. 15.—Notwithstanding efforts of the press, clergy, and leading citizens generally, more than 300 men, women, and children sailed by the steamer Moravia this afternoon for the sugar plantations of Brazil. This number, however, was less than half of that originally intended to go. It was expected that the Government would prevent the departure of the vessel, but it was learned that it could do nothing. Fully 10,000 people congregated on the wharves to witness the departure of the emigrants.

Dr. W. L. Breyfogle Acquitted.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 15.—The trial of Dr. W. L. Breyfogle of New-Albany, ex-President of the Monon Road, on charges of forgery and embezzlement in connection with the failure of the New-Albany Banking Company, resulted to-day in a verdict of acquittal. Several other indictments were continued.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for generally fair weather, with cooler, northerly winds.

The area of high pressure has moved from Manitoba to Ontario, diminishing in magnitude. A second high area has appeared off the North Pacific coast. A trough of low pressure extends from the Middle Gulf to the New-England coast.

Rain has fallen in the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, the Missouri, the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

The temperature has fallen in the lake region and the Ohio Valley, has risen in the Southwest, and has remained stationary elsewhere.

The weather will probably clear Wednesday afternoon in the Middle Atlantic States. Showers may be expected in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	47	65	69
6 A. M.	47	65	69
9 A. M.	52	66	70
12 M.	59	70	73
4 P. M.	64	72	75
6 P. M.	59	73	75
9 P. M.	58	69	71
12 P. M.	58	..	70

THE TIMES'S thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71.50
Weather Bureau	69.00
Corresponding date, 1895	55.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	67.00

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 12, Column 1.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 15.—Wm. M. Black of Brestow made a murderous assault on Charles Riker, a farmer, living near here, this morning. While they were seated at the table Black raised a heavy chair and brought it down with terrific force on Riker's head, fracturing his skull. Riker is in a dying condition and Black is in jail.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Sept. 15.—Frederick Conley of this place, aged thirty-seven years, shot and killed himself with a revolver at Farmingdale, a short distance from here, last night.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 15.—Two men and twenty-five horses lost their lives this morning in a fire which partially destroyed Albert Manger's livery stable.

ALL REJOICING WITH MAINE

SOUND-MONEY MEN EVERYWHERE IN HOPEFUL MOOD.

Plurality in the Pine Tree State of 50,000 Indicates the Defeat in November of the Candidates Pledged to Enforce the Principles Enunciated by the Hybrid Convention at Chicago—Returns from Outside Towns Continue the Good Work.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 15.—Returns received by The Journal from 375 cities, towns, and plantations give Powers 75,384, Frank 30,181, Bateman 2,454, Ladd 1,837, Clifford 574. These figures give Powers a plurality of 45,203. The same towns in 1892 gave Cleaves 58,023, Johnson 46,745, Hussey 3,104, Bateman 2,207, Knowlton 185. Cleaves's plurality, 11,278. The remaining towns and plantations will increase the Republican plurality to 50,000. All returns so far received quadruple the plurality of 1892. Congressman Dingley's plurality in this Congressional district is about 14,000.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 15.—This morning Gov. Cleaves sent the following to Major McKinley: "Hon. William McKinley, Canton, Ohio: Maine is still loyal to her proud motto, 'Dirigo,' and sends to you her warm greetings. The agricultural and commercial communities of our State have emphasized their devotion to the great principles you so ably represent. Thousands of patriotic Democrats have aided, by their ballots, in our unprecedented victory for good government and a sound and unvarying currency."

Full returns from the First District give Thomas B. Reed 10,474 plurality over Staples, (Dem.)

William H. Clifford, the nominee for Governor of the gold Democracy, when informed that the Republican plurality for Governor was likely to exceed 50,000, said: "Good! Glory for Columbia! I am glad to learn that Maine has put herself on record for integrity, honesty, and justice."

Asked if he would like to know how his own vote footed up, he answered: "No, it is sufficient for me to know that Maine has repudiated the doctrines of the Chicago platform and put herself on record for honest money."

Melvin P. Frank, Democratic candidate for Governor, said last night: "The Republicans, taking advantage of the situation, committed substantially all their voters to their currency policy before the Democrats were reorganized. Considering the condition of the parties, the result is fully as good as could reasonably have been expected, and in view of the facts can have but little effect on the National contest."

A DEMOCRATIC OPINION.

The Bangor Commercial Blames Cleveland for the Result.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 15.—The Bangor Commercial, (Dem.,) about the only daily newspaper of standing in New-England which is supporting the Chicago ticket and platform, has an extended editorial on the Maine result. The main cause assigned for the Republican landslide was the persistent and vigorous attempt on the part of a thorough Republican organization to wickedly alarm the individual voters. "Through their scheme of individual lists," says The Commercial, "the status of every voter was known, and to doubtful ones were sent during the past week numerous documents designed to frighten them into the belief that an awful calamity would befall the country should Bryan and Sewall be elected.

"They were told that their savings banks deposits would be reduced one-half, that holders of mortgages and real estate would take steps toward immediate foreclosure, that life insurance premiums, in fact all kinds of savings investments, would be dealt a blow from which they could not possibly recover. The plain people, almost terrified at the dark picture drawn for them, rushed to the polls to support the Republican candidates, with the result already shown."

The Commercial lays the blame for the extraordinary Democratic apathy at the door of President Cleveland, who, by his extreme development of the civil service code, has disgusted the voter and estranged the younger men, who saw no opportunity for official preferment and advancement as a reward for party loyalty and participations in political affairs. The Commercial goes on to say:

"Mr. Cleveland's desire has been to form an aristocracy of power for the government of this country, of which he should be the centre. His every official act has shown that he believes himself of that small minority to whom God has given the exclusive power to govern. Even should Mr. McKinley be elected in November, there will be hundreds of thousands of Democrats who would be glad that Mr. Cleveland's Administration had come to an end. The common people have nothing in unison with a leader or candidate whom they cannot approach. Mr. Cleveland incloses himself so completely within a gold ring that the people of this country cannot get near him. Never in all political history has such treachery ever been shown as by the Cleveland people of Maine to their own party. Their opposition, with the organization of monetary and official patronage at the command of the Republican Party, has resulted in that condition of public affairs in Maine which we witness in the vote of Monday.

"Still, the great question, as affecting the monetary system of the country, is to be settled in the future, and its settlement will rest largely in the hands of the people of those sections which have suffered most of the present unjust single monetary standard, which is crushing out all business and crippling our future prosperity and development."

PARTY DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

Democratic View of the Great Sound-Money Victory.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 15.—The Portland Argus, (Dem.,) commenting on the result of the election, says:

"In face of the returns from Monday's election, explanations may be considered of little avail. The figures, it will be said, speak for themselves. Yet there are considerations to be taken into account in order to reach a sound conclusion as to the inferences to be drawn from them. If it be said, as it doubtless will be, that the result is conclusive of Maine's attitude toward the silver question, it is also to be said in fairness to that side of the issue that the question is a new one to Maine voters, this far Eastern field having been

entirely neglected by the silver party which has been educating the people of the West for the past two years with untiring energy.

"Whatever may be said as to the merits of free-silver coinage as a proposition, it must be admitted that two or three weeks of desultory campaigning were insufficient for the popular comprehension of the arguments in its favor. The difficulty of the situation was immensely complicated and increased by the disorganization and disruption of the Maine Democracy consequent upon the realignment of the party at its second State Convention on an uncompromising and unqualified indorsement of the Chicago platform after the June Convention had declared with equal emphasis for the gold standard.

"The Republicans, on the other hand, have presented a substantially unbroken front from the start. Earlier in the field and aided by their perfect organization, they were enabled to form their lines and close up their ranks for the campaign. They have had practically limitless resources of men and money and some of the skilled political organizers in the country at their service. The Silver Democrats have had to fight their own battles, aided only by a few effective speakers from outside and without the contribution of a dollar to their campaign fund from the National Committee.

"Of the result of a contest waged on such unequal terms there could be, and has been, but one opinion from the start. The dullest observer of the drift of things political has realized that it was only a question of how much larger the Republican plurality would be over that of the last Presidential year of 1892. That the figures outrun expectation is true, but when a party is divided against itself on a question of principle almost any result comes within the range of possibility."

A TRIUMPH OF PATRIOTISM.

The Result in Maine Proves that the People Are Awake to Danger.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 15.—The Lewiston Evening Journal (Rep.) says, editorially, of the Maine election:

"The Republican victory this year has been gained after the most determined effort of the Bryan free-silver Democrats to press their cause on the stump, and to organize and bring out their forces in the field, and yet the Bryan Democracy is routed so utterly as to significantly indicate the strong trend of public opinion against the Populistic, Anarchistic, and currency-degeneration cause, which the 'boy orator' leads. Our victory is more than a party triumph. It is a triumph of patriotism. It demonstrates, as did the great uprising of war Democrats at the beginning of the war for the preservation of the Union, that when real peril comes to the country from the assaults of a common enemy the people can be relied upon to rise to the height of patriotism."

HANNA ALL SMILES.

Delighted by the Defeat of the Bryanites in Maine.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The broad face of Mark Hanna was all smiles to-day. The result in Maine was so gratifying to the McKinley manager that he could not conceal his joy.

"Of course we looked for the usual Republican majority," he said to THE NEW-YORK TIMES correspondent, "but Powers's victory is beyond anything we had hoped for. It is a fitting companion piece to the Republican success in Vermont, and I take it as a forerunner of what will happen in November.

"The Maine election shows that the free-silver idea has not only left the Republican Party untouched, but has driven thousands of Democrats into our ranks.

"It has a significance, too, in the fact that not even the candidacy of a Maine man on the Democratic ticket could prevent the swelling of our majority. It means that, encouraged by the early States, the Republicans will carry every State they ever did, and others which never were Republican before."

When asked which these last States were Mr Hanna smiled in his knowing, Cassius way and refused to commit himself.

Referring to the prediction of the Bryan people that McKinley's Congressional District was for the Nebraska man, Mr. Hanna said Bryan would not get enough votes there to "shake around in a hat."

Mr. Hanna said he had advices from California that the Pacific coast was for McKinley, and that California would give him a rousing majority.

Mr. Hanna will leave for New-York Friday, to remain until Oct. 5. He is pleased with the progress of the Republican campaign in the Middle Western States thus far.

The Republican Chairman has had hundreds of callers daily since he arrived. He received a visit to-day from four Indiana Republicans, Charles W. Fairbanks, late temporary Chairman of the St. Louis Convention; Supreme Court Judge L. J. Monks of Winchester; W. J. Overstreet of Terre Haute, and J. W. Weik of Greencastle. The Indiana men want Carl Schurz assigned to make speeches among the Germans of Southern Indiana. One of their number, J. W. Weik of Greencastle, has been making addresses in German throughout the State.

"The Germans are very much interested in the currency question, and show a decided preference for a gold standard," said Mr. Weik. "This is true of Germans in strongly Democratic counties."

IT GRIEVES THE SILVER MEN.

Popocrats at Chicago Upset by the Figures from Maine.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The silver Democrats profess to have expected the Maine landslide, but they have little heart to talk about it. They seem thankful that the Boy Orator did not go there on his Eastern trip. This fact prevented the Republican majority from reaching 60,000.

It is thought by some of the conservative men at headquarters that the Maine landslide will have a good effect upon Bryan, who was beginning to believe himself the whole show. Had he been allowed his own way, it is whispered at headquarters, he would to-day have stood in the position of having drawn all the crowds to hear speeches, and left the other fellows to gather them in to vote. Hence the Popocrats are rejoicing deep down in their boots that they did not let Bryan invade Maine, and thus make the Republican majority unanimous.

The first effect of the landslide will, it is expected, be a change in the itinerary of the Boy Orator. Those who have all along declared that it was useless for him to waste his time in New-York or other Eastern States will demand that some attention be paid to them now. Chairman Jones was one of the strongest opponents of the invasion of the "enemy's country" idea, and it is considered quite likely that he will have something to say to his distinguished protégé as soon as he arrives and has had time to digest the news after consultation with other members of the National Committee.

That it means Sewall's retirement is regarded here as almost assured. A word from Altgeld at this juncture, and the Popocrat at the head of the ticket would inform his running mate that, in his judgment, the time had arrived when the best interests of the party demanded a display of patriotism, and that, under the circumstances, it would be better if he should withdraw, whereupon the gentleman from Bath would write to Chairman Jones expressing his regrets, and his high appreciation of Mr. Watson, and say that, under the circumstances, he would withdraw.

SEES THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

Gorman Withdraws from Management of Popocrat Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—One result of the Maine election, as understood at Popocrat headquarters to-night, is the withdrawal of Senator Arthur Pue Gorman from any recognized position as manager of the campaign. Statements have been circulated industriously that Mr. Gorman was going to manage the Eastern branch of the free-silver Popocratic crusade. It is intimated now that Mr. Gorman fears his health will not permit his undertaking this serious responsibility.

There are other reasons given. Mr. Gorman has been at all times jealous of his prestige as a successful political manipulator. He never had encountered defeat prior to the late Maryland election. He wants no more reverses ascribed to his management. His fate in 1899, when his Senatorial term will expire, will depend on the complexion of the next Legislature to be elected in Maryland.

If Maine had gone otherwise than it did, those who have watched Mr. Gorman's recent course entertain no doubt he would have landed with both feet squarely on the free-silver platform. But he is not aspiring to be a leader of forlorn hopes to the detriment of his reputation for political sagacity, and the circumstantial stories written in advance of the Maine election, indicating an intention on his part to take charge of the Bryan and Sewall campaign in the East, are to-night distinctly discredited by his most intimate friends here.

Chairman Faulkner of the Democratic Congressional Committee and ex-Congressman Yoder of Ohio, whom he has brought on here to assist him in rainbow chasing, profess to see most hopeful indications in the Maine returns. Mr. Yoder to-day gave vent to this curious statement, which he prefaced by the remark that he had just returned from a silver-stumping tour in Maine:

"I claim," said he, "that the result of yesterday's election was a virtual victory for free silver. I base this claim on the fact that ninety days ago there were not 5,000 free-silver believers in the State of Maine. To-day there are 45,000. That shows that if we had had more time the result of the election would have been far different."

Inasmuch as Mr. Sewall's nomination was forced through the Chicago Convention on the assertion that he was at the head of a currency inflation movement which had carried the State once for Greenback fusion, Mr. Yoder's statement that there were 5,000 free-silver believers in the State of Maine ninety days ago is exciting renewed ire in the Populist headquarters, and howls for Sewall's retirement are increasing in vehemence.

There is a good deal of uneasiness manifested here by the Democratic leaders as to the effect on the country of the proposed Bryan meeting at the National Capital on Saturday next. Chairman Jones is going to Chicago to get out of the way of it. The class of speakers who have been invited do not add to the dignity of the occasion, which also is not enhanced by the fact that the chosen presiding officer is one who was imprisoned for treason during the war. Those who fought for their opinions as a rule manifest scant respect for those who simply plotted.

JONES IS ENCOURAGED.

The Maine Election, He Says, Points to the Election of Bryan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Chairman Jones of the Popocratic National Committee, speaking of the election in Maine, said that it was far from discouraging to the Democrats. On the contrary, all the circumstances considered, it was quite encouraging.

There was a marked increase in the total Democratic vote and a considerable increase in the total free-silver vote in a State where it had been claimed at the outset that there was no silver sentiment whatever.

If this ratio of increase should be maintained in all the States—and Mr. Jones said he thought it would be—the election of Bryan would result with an enormous majority of the popular vote and a large proportion of the State Electoral votes.

WILL RESTORE CONFIDENCE.

Result in Maine Indicates the Feeling in the Country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Committee this afternoon gave out the following statement on the Maine election:

"The result of the election in Maine will be of very great value to all business and financial interests at this time. It will restore confidence in financial circles, not only in this country, but throughout the world. We looked for a large majority in Maine, but hardly expected it to equal the plurality given in 1894, when so many Democrats refused to vote, but it has exceeded that plurality by about 30 per cent., and no one can for a moment doubt that this vote in Maine indicates the sentiment of the great Northwestern States. The States where there are large manufacturing and agricultural interests, the States whose people read and have an intelligent voting population, will, in my opinion, join the procession, and follow the lead set by Vermont and Maine."

A Good Thing, Allen Says.

MADISON, Neb., Sept. 15.—Asked for his opinion on the result of the Maine election, Senator Allen said to-day: "The result in Maine was anticipated, as that State was believed to be under complete domination of the money power. It will have the effect of largely increasing the silver vote in the West and uniting all discordant elements."

Col. Ruppert Stays at Home.

Controller Fitch announced yesterday that Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., although elected as a delegate by the Tammany organization of his district to attend the Buffalo Convention, had not gone to the convention, and would not go, because he is opposed to the free-silver principles which the silverites say will be enunciated in the State platform.

WILL BE NO FUSION IN TEXAS.

Populists Do Not Propose to Aid the Gold Cause.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Senator Butler, Chairman of the Populist National Committee, says there will be no fusion between the Republicans, Democrats, and Populists in Texas. "You may say for me," said the Chairman, "that there will be no fusion anywhere between the Populists and the Republicans on the Electoral ticket. We do not propose to aid in any possible manner the election of Electors pledged to the gold standard, and all stories to that effect are products of the imagination."

ANOTHER STATE TICKET.

National Democrats Cannot Indorse the Buffalo Nominees.

Gen. Charles Tracey of Albany, who is to have general charge of the branch headquarters here of the National Democratic Party, before leaving for home last night, after his conference with Mr. Bynum, said:

"We had hoped to have followed the desires of Senator Hill and indorsed the State ticket to be nominated at Buffalo. It seems certain that the ticket to be nominated there will be upon a free-silver platform, and, of course, we cannot indorse it for that reason. It is most probable that we will nominate a separate ticket at our convention, which is to be held in Brooklyn on Sept. 29."

Mr. Stevenson Will Not Be There.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Official denial was made this morning of a report that Vice President Stevenson would be present at Democratic headquarters here to give pointers on the management of the campaign. Mr. Stevenson's disposition to take no active part in the political fight was pointed out, and it was said that he would not leave his home, in Bloomington.

Jefferson's Bust the Emblem.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 15.—Chairman Pickens of the National Democratic State Committee has selected the bust of Jefferson as the emblem of the party on the State ballot, and he will appear before the Election Board and ask that the Electoral ticket of the new party be put on the ballot under this emblem and under the title, "The National Democratic Party."

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Dainty Cabinets at Factory Prices.

BYNUM IN THE ATHENAEUM

GREETED BY AN IMMENSE ASSEMBLAGE IN BROOKLYN.

Straight Gold Doctrine by the National Chairman of the National Democrats Aptly Phrased—Speeches by Perry Belmont, Charles J. Patterson, and Others—Bryan Demonstration in the Back of the Hall Does Not Interrupt the Meeting.

W. D. Bynum spoke to an immense audience in the Athenaeum, Brooklyn, last night.

Charles J. Patterson presided, and among notable Democrats present were George Foster Peabody, ex-Assemblyman John A. Hennessy, John D. Kelly, Alexander McKinney, James L. Bennett, Gen. Thomas H. McGrath, Walter C. Burton, Edmund H. Driggs, Henry W. Sherrill, J. Warren Greene, Nathaniel Ellis, Col. William J. Harding, Everett Greene, and W. V. B. Bennett.

Edward M. Shepard, after the adoption of some resolutions calling for the selection of a Campaign Committee, appeared on the platform and was greeted with applause. He said that he merely wished to report to Brooklyn Democrats the action of their delegates at Syracuse and Indianapolis.

"The Indianapolis Convention," said he, "is the legitimate successor, and the only legitimate successor, of the Democratic Convention in Chicago in 1892. [Cheers.] The standard-bearer of 1892 is still with the Democracy. [Applause and cheers.]

"We are not in the throes of party dissolution. [Cheers.] The Democratic Party is not to be dissolved, and will not perish. [Loud cheers; and Mr. Bynum, who had just come on the stage, shouted 'Never!']

"We little thought a year ago," continued Mr. Shepard, "when we adopted the emblem of the ship, that the President of the United States would have to come to New-York and cast his Democratic ballot under the emblem of the ship." [Prolonged cheers.]

Mr. Patterson and Mr. Belmont.

Mr. Shepard was followed by Charles J. Patterson, the Chairman, who confined himself to the silver question briefly, and introduced Perry Belmont as a man who had performed the highest and most honorable services for the Democracy and for the Nation.

Mr. Belmont said that he had been called on suddenly, and could not do justice to the occasion.

"This earnest and enthusiastic assemblage," he continued, "is itself a ratification of what was done by the National Democracy at Indianapolis. No words of mine are needed to make its meaning clear. We have assembled to perform a patriotic duty, irrespective of persons, irrespective of party if necessary, and cannot hesitate, whatever there may be of difficulty, of sacrifice, personal or political, in the position we assume. Those who promoted the Indianapolis Convention will not only do all in their power to prevent the election of Mr. Bryan, which is the first and chief thing to be done, but when that has been accomplished will endeavor to put an end to the disorder existing in our monetary and currency affairs.

At the mention of Bryan's name a few men, who had formed a group in the rear of the hall, began to cheer and shout. They did not, however, prove to be a disturbing element, and were soon overwhelmed by the applause of the vast majority of the audience.

The Chairman introduced William D. Bynum, Chairman of the National Committee of the National Democratic Party. It was the first time Mr. Bynum had appeared before a Brooklyn audience, but his reputation had evidently preceded him, for he was cheered and applauded for several minutes when he came forward. The audience finished its welcome by giving three cheers and a tiger.

Pleasant and Effective Manner.

Mr. Bynum is a tall and somewhat lank Westerner, rather loose jointed and awkward. He wears his hair flowing, but not according to Populistic standards. He has a light-brown mustache, with no beard. His face is of Celtic ruggedness, full of homely strength and candor. His manner is exceedingly simple, his gestures free and effective. His voice is clear, full, and pleasant, and he has a quaint way of expressing himself, both as to words and manner, which makes a good impression with his audience.

Among other things he said:

"It is not an uncommon thing for a representative of the East to go West to talk sound money; nor is it an uncommon thing for a representative from the West to come East and preach unsound money. [Laughter.] But it is an uncommon thing for a Western man to come East and talk for sound money. [Laughter and applause.]

"The responsibility of citizenship never rested so heavily upon the shoulders of the people of this country than it does to-day. Popular government is being put to a serious test, and the result in November will determine how long it can endure in this country. [Long applause.]

"The extensiveness of our commerce demands that we have the best system of finance to be found in the world."

Referring to the Chicago Convention, he said:

Populism, Not Democracy.

"It was nothing more than a Populistic convention. I have seen Democratic conventions ever since I was a boy, and I think I can recognize one when I see it."

Of the gold standard he said: "There is no way of getting away from it. We have got to trade by it, and we cannot abolish it."

He illustrated the rush of silver to the American mint in the event of free coinage by saying that an American would begin on Monday by taking one of his dollars across the Rio Grande and getting two Mexican silver dollars and having them coined into two standard American dollars. At the end of the week he would have $64. "He would have several thousand at the end of two weeks, and in three weeks he would make $250,000 and become a gold bug." [Laughter.]

One for All, All for One.

"The prosperity of one," he said, is the prosperity of all. If free coinage is adopted, we should see the greatest panic this country has ever had. If any of you think that you are going to pay your debts in a cheap dollar, I will say to you that the Sheriff would close you out before you could get your hands on a cheap dollar. [Laughter and applause.]

"Mr. Bryan and others have a great deal to say about per capita. Mexico has been on a silver basis for 400 years, and has only $4.50 per capita. We have $8 in silver per capita, or nearly twice as much as Mexico. The trouble with us is due to the silver agitation. France has kept her silver at a parity because she has never been troubled with free-silver cranks. [Laughter.] Let us bury Bryanism and we will have no more trouble about this question of high or cheap money." [Applause.]

Mr. Bynum said that he had not prepared a speech, [laughter,] but that he would come back and talk again when he was fully prepared. [Laughter and applause.]

A vote of thanks was given Mr. Bynum.

George Foster Peabody stated that Palmer and Buckner will speak in Brooklyn on the 24th of this month.

Look

Sharply to the condition of your health at this season, for peculiar perils assail the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Makes rich red blood; keeps the body healthy.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NEW-YORK PARTY CONVENTIONS.

Nominations Made in Different Districts Yesterday.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The Prohibition Party Convention was held in this city to-day, and the following nominations were made: For Congress, Thirty-fourth District—Mr. Bennet of Allegany County; for Assembly, First Chautauqua District—Dr. A. K. Rice of Jamestown; Second District—F. A. Ellis of Sherman.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The Populists of Allegany County have indorsed for member of Assembly Peter J. Quinn, who, last Friday, was nominated on the regular Democratic ticket. The fight in Allegany County thus remains three-cornered, the candidates being Quinn, Democrat and Populist; Grant Duke, regular Republican, and F. A. Robbins, Independent.

OWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The Tioga County Republican Convention this afternoon renominated D. P. Witter for member of Assembly.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept 15.—The Republicans of the First Assembly District of Ulster County this afternoon nominated W. S. Vankeuren for member of Assembly.

CHAIRMAN JONES SUMMONS McBRIDE.

Will Use the Labor Leader to Coerce Workingmen.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The spread of sound-money doctrines among workmen through the medium of noonday talks has been a source of much uneasiness to the Popocratic managers. The cry of "coercion" has fallen flat simply because the men themselves did not see it that way. And as a desperate remedy the Popocrats have determined to do a little coercing for themselves.

In a frantic effort to offset the noonday meetings, the full force of labor unionism is to be brought into play, at least so it is asserted. To this end Chairman Jones has summoned to his councils ex-President John W. McBride of the American Federation of Labor, who will be given a seat in the inner Popocratic circle. Mr. McBride's ostensible occupation will be to organize a labor bureau in connection with Popocratic headquarters for the distribution of literary antidotes to the sound-money literature which has been sent into every workshop by the enemy.

The real purpose of Mr. McBride's connection with the Jones committee, however, will be to organize quite a different plan of campaign than the one to be derived from the spread of free-silver literature. Wherever a noonday talk has been given, it will be immediately followed by a meeting of the lodge with which the workmen employed at that particular workshop are connected. The meeting will be secret, and the walking delegate will proceed to read the riot act to such of the members as may be accused of sound-money leanings. By this means it is expected to bring the men into line for Popocracy. If this fails, then more drastic means, even to an open avowal of free-silver faith, will be required from every member of the union.

FUSION TICKET IN ILLINOIS.

Populists and Democrats Acting in Harmony.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Chairman Hinrichsen of the Democratic State Committee called his Executive Committee in session at the Sherman House to-day. The full State Committee will meet to-morrow. Chairman Hinrichsen said this morning that there would be no hitch in the fusion programme. A. L. Maxwell of Crawford County will be formally declared the nominee of the Democrats for Auditor, vice W. F. Beele. Mr. Maxwell was the regular nominee of the fusion wing of the Populist Party.

Two resignations of Electoral candidates are in the hands of Secretary Nelson—J. B. Gills and ex-Alderman "Tom" Careys. Others are at the committee's disposal, says Chairman Hinrichsen.

"I do not doubt," said Mr. Hinrichsen, "that every Elector on our ticket would offer his resignation if necessary to promote successful fusion. We have our Sub-Committee on Laws at work investigating the eligibility of several Electors. It is feared that a number named on our ticket are disqualified by law. If this is found to be true, it will be unnecessary to call for any more resignations, for there will be vacancies enough to supply places for the Populist Electors."

ILLINOIS TO BE CANVASSED.

Thorough Organization Planned to Educate the Voters.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Secretary Spangler of the State Committee of the National Democracy has outlined a plan of organization for sound money throughout the State, which includes precinct, county, and district organizations all over Illinois. The first will ascertain the views of the voters in the precincts and report to the Chairman and Secretary of the County Committees all Democrats who are for free silver and all who are doubtful. The county organizations will organize each precinct, arrange for meetings, and supply speakers and literature. The district organization will be responsible for the campaign in the Congressional district. Mr. Spangler will immediately organize the State on that basis, and expects to have it completely covered within two weeks. The existence of the sound-money sentiment among the Democrats in Illinois is so great and the desire to provide for the votes of those who are desirous of dropping their silver allegiance so strong that Mr. Spangler anticipates no trouble in having an absolutely perfect organization before Oct. 1.

Assurances of support are coming in from counties thought to be hopelessly silverite, and sound-money clubs are being organized in the very heart of what was free-silver territory a month ago.

DUTY OF PATRIOTIC CITIZENS.

Gen. "Joe" Shelby Declares Against the Chicago Platform.

Gen. Powell Clayton, at Republican headquarters, yesterday received a letter from Gen. "Jo" Shelby of Missouri, in which he says:

"I am profoundly impressed with the necessity devolving upon patriotic citizens of every name and section to unite in a common purpose to prevent the success of the Chicago party, (Democratic, so called,) to the end that repudiation, disorder, and misrule may not control the country. We are entitled to good government and prosperity, and I pledge you my cordial co-operation in securing that condition of affairs and in averting the perilous conditions which must inevitably follow the election of Mr. Bryan. Whatever I can do in that direction I will cheerfully do to the fullest extent."

You are not "Shaken before Taken"

With malarial disease, but with prodigious violence afterwards, if you neglect immediate measure of relief. The surest preventive and remedial form of medication is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the potency of which as an antidote to miasmatic poison has been demonstrated for over forty years past. The liver when disordered and congested, the bowels if constipated, and the kidneys if inactive, are promptly aided by it, and it is invaluable for dyspepsia, nervous debility, and rheumatism.

M'KINLEY SPEAKS TWICE

DELEGATIONS OF FARMERS AND OLD SOLDIERS AT CANTON.

The Major Outlines the Policy to be Pursued if the Republican Party Goes into Power—Glowing Tribute to the Veterans of the Civil War—Present Political Contest Proving a Great Factor in Wiping Out Sectionalism.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 15.—From the crests of the Alleghanies 1,500 stalwart mountaineer farmers of Somerset County, Penn., descended on Canton to-day to promise their support to Major McKinley and to assure him that the farmers in the highlands are as earnestly in favor of sound money as they are of a protective tariff. The delegation comprised one-fifth of the voters of Somerset County. The spokesman was Farmer N. B. Critchfield. He was introduced by Mr. Scull. He made a thoughtful speech that was liberally applauded.

Lusty lungs that have grown strong on pure mountain air were taxed to their utmost in cheering Major McKinley. He said:

"The political situation of the country is peculiar. We have had few parallels to our present political condition. We have but one political party which is united, and that is ours. [Laughter and applause.] Discord reigns in all others.

"The Republican Party is wedded to party principles. It stands, as it has always stood, for an American protective tariff, which shall raise enough money to conduct the several departments of the Government, including liberal pensions to the Union soldiers. [Tremendous cheers, and "Hurrahs!" for McKinley.] A tariff that will stop debts and deficiencies and make the Treasury of the United States once more safe and sound in every particular. [Applause.] It stands for a reciprocity that seeks out the markets of the world for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products, without surrendering a single day's wage that belongs to the American workingman. [Applause.] It believes in preserving a home market for the American farmer, [applause,] in the opening of the American factory for the American workingman, [applause,] and the opening up of a foreign market wherever that can be done with profit to all the great interests of the United States. [Renewed applause.]

"It is, too, for sound money. [Great cheering.] Every dollar worth 100 cents, every dollar as good as gold, [continued cheering,] and is opposed alike to free and unlimited coinage of silver and the issuance of irredeemable paper money to which the allied parties seem firmly committed. [Great applause.] It has always kept silver at a parity with gold. It proposes to keep that silver money in circulation, and preserve side by side gold, silver, and paper, each equal to the other, and each the equal of the best, and the best never to be inferior to the best money known to the commercial nations of the world. [Tremendous cheering.] It will continue to favor a policy that will give work to American citizens, [applause,] markets to American farmers, [cries of "That's what we want!"] and sound money to both." [Tremendous cheering and cries for McKinley.]

Early in the afternoon the Grand Army Posts of Stark County called on Major McKinley. Five hundred veterans marched with "valiant step, but slow," behind the bands and the old regimental flags. Col. J. J. Clark made a brief, eloquent address to Major McKinley on behalf of the visiting comrades. In answer to Col. Clark, Major McKinley said:

"You are here to-day not as soldiers but as citizens—citizens of the best Government in the world—made so better because of the service you rendered it nearly a third of a century ago. [Renewed applause.] I bid you welcome to my home, and express to you, in response to the generous and grateful message delivered by Col. Clark, my most profound gratitude and thanks. It was a great thing to have been a soldier in the late war. It is an evidence of highest patriotism and love of country, for patriotism means to be willing to give up life, health, or strength for country; and that you were willing to do so you attested upon many hundreds of fields during that war. [Cheers.] Happily we are a reunited country. Coming to this city to give me congratulations are not only those who served on the Union side during that great struggle, but the men who served on the Confederate side—both have been here to tender congratulations and give me assurances of support. [Great cheering.] Now all are citizens of the common Union, and all of them ready to battle for that Union and for the honor and integrity of the Government of the United States. [Cheering.]

The call of the Grand Army men was one of the most impressive visits Major McKinley has received.

The Hon. R. C. Kerens of St. Louis, who was Major McKinley's guest throughout the day, has arranged for the visit of a large delegation of farmers from Northern Missouri Oct. 5. This will be the first long-distance farmers' delegation to visit Canton. It is estimated that most of those who come with it will have traveled at least 800 miles.

Among Major McKinley's callers to-day was Dr. Barth of Berlin, a member of the German Reichstag. Dr. Barth has come to the United States to study our politics, and will be in this country till after the Presidential election. He said: "I am much interested in American politics. We are in favor of what you call sound money in Germany, and we don't want the United States to plunge itself into grave difficulties by trying to open its mints to the free coinage of silver without waiting for an international agreement."

The McKinley First Voters' Club of Bowling Green, Ohio, telegraphed that it will call on Major McKinley Sept. 23.

WOLCOTT STANDS BY HIS PARTY.

Urges Colorado Republicans to Vote for McKinley.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 15.—Senator E. O. Wolcott addressed an audience of 4,000 persons this evening in support of the McKinley ticket. In the course of his speech he said:

"From the jumble and farrago of the Chicago platform, with its Populist appendage, turn to the Republican platform at St. Louis. Except on the silver question, the party never stood more squarely for everything which we in Colorado, who have always voted the Republican ticket, have held most dear.

"So much of the platform as relates to silver is unsatisfactory to us who live in Colorado. We wish all Republicans could see this vital monetary question as we do. The majority of the convention thought otherwise, however. It declared only for bimetallism by international agreement and pledged the party to every effort to secure this agreement. This pledge will be sacredly kept, and I have for myself every belief that, through the efforts of the Republican Party, this result will be attained.

"The day of silver is coming. It is my serious and solemn opinion that the full recognition of silver will come soon; that it will come through the efforts and under the direction of the Republican Party, in which the conservative people of this country have confidence, and that it will never come through the Democratic-Populist aggregation, headed by this wandering orator of the Platte."

CONVINCING OBJECT LESSON.

Mexican Railroad Contractor's Views of the Money Question.

W. S. Page of Tampico, Mexico, who is in this city and who has been engaged in railroad building in that country, said that no better object lesson could be afforded than to send laborers of different callings to Mexico to study the question of wages.

"Let them," he said, "see the enormous cost of the necessities of life, to say nothing of luxuries, as compared with their condition under a gold standard and they would be appalled. For example, the ordinary laborers about the mines and smelters receive from 40 cents up to $1. The latter figure is the extreme, and is paid to men who work in great heat or where they are liable to become 'leaded' and incapacitated at any time.

"Their wages are paid, of course, in Mexican money, or 'Mex,' as we call it, and are for a day's work of eleven hours. The rate of exchange a week ago was $1.95, so that a Mexican dollar is worth between 51 and 52 cents in American money. These laborers generally subsist on corn and beans, very rarely having meat of any kind. The corn raw sells at $3.40 'Mex' per fenaga of 180 pounds."

Cullom Vouches for Illinois.

MERIDEN, Conn., Sept. 15.—Senator Platt to-day received a letter from Senator Cullom of Illinois, who has been stumping that State, in which he says: "I do not think you need hesitate to say, and use my name if you desire to do so, that Illinois is as safe as almost any State in the Union for McKinley and sound money. Our people are thoroughly aroused and thoroughly confident."

An Iowa Republican Confident.

In a telegram from Quinton, Iowa, received at Republican headquarters here, Frank Makin says: "This county, which for fifteen years has gone from 500 to 2,500 Democratic, will certainly give large Republican majorities this year. The Germans, of whom there are many in the country districts, are virtually unanimous for McKinley and sound money, while they have with the same unanimity been voting Democratic since the Iowa Prohibitory law was passed in 1881. The same statement holds generally good in the entire Congressional district, which for fifteen years, until 1894, gave a Democratic majority ranging from 5,000 to 9,000."

Bolts the Chicago Platform.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 15.—The Daily Herald, the oldest Democratic paper in the State, this evening comes out with a two-column-and-a-half editorial in which it bolts the Chicago platform and rallies to the support of Palmer and Buckner.

BONNELL COMPANY SOLVENT.

Accountant's Statement in Refutation of Stewart's Charges.

Henry H. Stewart, one of the shareholders of the J. Harper Bonnell Company, manufacturers of ink, brought suit last week against J. Harper Bonnell, and his sister for the recovery of $45,000 and the appointment of a receiver for the company. Stewart, in his complaint, says that he is the holder of sixty shares of the company's stock, and that between Oct. 19, 1891, and Aug. 15, 1896, Mr. Bonnell and his wife fraudulently withdrew $45,000 from the company's assets and appropriated the amount to their own use.

Following upon this action the company employed a public accountant to make an impartial examination of the books, and has received from him a report to the effect that he has examined the books of the company for the eleven months ending Sept. 1, 1896, and finds that not only is the company entirely solvent, but on a conservative valuation of its assets, after discharging all liabilities, there will remain the full amount of the capital stock, unimpaired, and a considerable surplus above it.

The accountant also examined the account of Mr. and Mrs. Bonnell on the company's books from the foundation of the company, and found that the statement that there has been an improper withdrawal of assets to the amount of $45,000 is unjust. There has been no drawing for this account more than a moderate compensation to Mr. Bonnell for his services rendered to the company, fixing the same at a lower rate than is allowed to other employes of the company.

MADE INSANE BY LOVE.

Nicholina Nelson Lost Lover and Money in San Francisco.

Nicholina Nelson, forty years old, who arrived in this city from San Francisco yesterday was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night from 14 Moore Street, in an insane condition. It is said that she had been confined in an asylum in California for some time, her derangement having been caused by disappointment in love and the loss of $7,000 or $8,000.

She was on her way to her native city, Copenhagen, Denmark, in care of friends, and had been taken to the Swedish Home in Moore Street to await the departure of a steamship upon which her passage had been taken. Last evening her malady became pronounced and it was decided to remove her to the hospital.

Miss Nelson's story, as told by her friends, is a sad one. She came to the United States some years ago and went to San Francisco. She was a handsome woman, and had not a few suitors. One among them she became much attached to. He proved unworthy, it is said, and deserted her. About the same time, too, she lost in some way $7,000 or $8,000, whether through the man who proved false to her or not her friends will not say. Her disappointment in love and her loss preyed upon her mind, and she became mildly insane. Every young man she saw she imagined to be her recreant lover, and it became her mania to reproach them for stealing her heart and her money. Last night she refused to retire, and went moaning and lamenting about the Swedish Home, and it was decided to confine her temporarily in Bellevue.

HELD FOR BAILEY'S DEATH.

Coroner's Jury Finds the Flagman and the Engineer Responsible.

An inquest was held last night at the Kings County Court House on the death of Daniel Bailey, the doorman of the Coney Island Police Station, who while driving a patrol wagon a week ago last Saturday night was struck by a locomotive on the Brooklyn and Brighton Beach Railroad and hurled into Coney Island Creek. If he was not killed by the shock he was drowned in the creek.

The jury last night found Henry Cresswell of Sheepshead Bay, the flagman at the crossing, and Isaac N. Phillips, engineer of the locomotive, criminally responsible for Bailey's death.

Cresswell, the jury said, should have had a light at the crossing, and Phillips should have sounded his whistle as he approached, both of which precautions were neglected.

Dr. Depew Handles Baggage.

Chauncey M. Depew was at the American Line pier yesterday morning, when the steamship New-York arrived, to greet his nieces, the Misses Hegeman. Espying Senator-elect J. B. Foraker among the arrivals, Mr. Depew ran up and gave him a cordial handshake. Mr. Foraker was having a great deal of difficulty arranging his baggage, and Mr. Depew "gave a hand." He whisked trunks around with so much adroitness that passing baggagemen stopped to admire, and the fat policeman stationed on the pier ejaculated, with a reminiscent nod: "Ay, sure, Chauncey's a peach."

BRYAN OVERLOOKS MAINE

TALKS ALL DAY, BUT IS SILENT ABOUT THE PINE TREE STATE.

Nothing to Say About the Great Republican Victory When a Reporter Questions Him—He Says He Feels Strong Enough to Continue His Arduous Campaign of Education Up to Election Day—A Rainy Trip Through Kentucky.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Sept. 15.—William J. Bryan left Lexington at 7:30 o'clock this morning in a private car. Notwithstanding the hoarseness which troubled him the night before and which a night's rest had not entirely removed, Mr. Bryan could not resist the temptation to make a speech every time the train stopped, and it was an accommodation train. The most noticeable thing about the speeches made en route to this city was that Mr. Bryan made no allusion to the Maine election in any of them.

At Lexington Mr. Bryan was given a reception this afternoon. He made a speech at the Fair Grounds to a crowd estimated at 12,000. A procession a mile long, composed of Bryan and Sewall clubs and 1,000 horsemen, most of them mounted on spirited Kentucky thoroughbreds, escorted Mr. Bryan to the Fair Grounds.

Mr. Bryan said, in part:

"Nature smiles upon your husbandry. Your soil gives forth in rich profusion; but, according to the experience of the farmer, with all he can do with his industry, with his economy, with all his patient toil, he finds that the load of the American farmer grows harder every year. [Great applause.] In olden times, under the rule of those who waged and swept the sabre, as they said by right divine complaint was answered with the lash; but now the just complaint of the toiling millions of the United States is answered by charges that they are Anarchists and Socialists. [Great applause.]

Mr. Bryan ended his Kentucky campaign here to-night by addressing several thousand people during a heavy rainstorm. He reached Maysville by a special train at 7:15 P. M., and left on it for Lexington at 8:30. At Lexington he will change to the regular Queen and Crescent train scheduled to leave there at 10:45 to-night for Knoxville and Harriman, Tenn. With reference to the great fatigue from which he suffered yesterday, Mr. Bryan said that he had had an easy day, and in leaving Kentucky he felt well and strong enough to keep going for the rest of the campaign. The rain and the short time allowed Mr. Bryan here spoiled the preparations for his reception to-night. He was placed in a carriage with Senator Blackburn and others at the railway station on his arrival and hurried to Market and New Streets, where a platform had been erected. To the people standing in the deep mud there he made a short speech and was then taken back to his special train.

To the inquiry as to whether he would talk about the result of the Maine election, Mr. Bryan said he had nothing to say.

THE CONNECTICUT CONVENTION.

Democrats Will Declare for Silver—Committeemen to Resign.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 15.—The silver element in the Democratic Party in Connecticut has carried the day and will have undisputed control of the convention to-morrow. The convention, in addition to the regular State and Electoral tickets, will be called upon to name twelve members of the State Committee, to replace as many resignations, and possibly the entire body. That this condition of affairs would result has been patent for more than a week and was emphasized this afternoon, when Chairman Clinton B. Davis announced that he would resign his Chairmanship immediately after the convention came to order in the morning.

The State Committee met this afternoon at 4 o'clock for the purpose of getting the preliminaries out of the way. There were no contesting delegations, and the question of a temporary Chairman of the convention came up at once. Horace

CARLISLE ON THE CURRENCY

REASON SILVER DOLLARS HAVE NOT DEPRECIATED.

Government Pledged to Keep Gold and Silver on a Parity—If Necessary, Gold Would Be Paid Out for Silver or Silver Certificates—This Could Not Be Done if There Was Unlimited Coinage of the Baser Metal.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 15.—Secretary Carlisle writes as follows to a friend in Kentucky:

James P. Helm, Louisville, Ky.:

My Dear Sir: Your letter asking how the silver dollars which contain a quantity of bullion commercially worth only about 53 cents each are maintained at a parity with gold, notwithstanding the fact that the Government does not directly redeem them, or the certificates issued upon them, in gold, is received, and, as a great many inquiries upon the same subject are addressed to me daily from different parts of the country, which it is impracticable to answer in detail, I will take advantage of your favor to answer them all at once.

All the standard silver dollars issued from the mints since the passage of the Act of 1878, now amounting to more than $433,000,000, have been coined on public account from bullion purchased by the Government, and are legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract between the parties. They belong to the Government when coined, and they are paid out by the Government at a parity with gold for property and services of all kinds, and received from the people at a parity with gold in the payment of all public dues and demands.

Government Cannot Discriminate.

The Government has made no discrimination whatever between the coins of the two metals, gold having been paid on its coin obligations when gold was demanded, and silver having been paid when silver was demanded.

"Under this policy the coinage has been so limited by law and the policy of the Treasury Department that the amount coined has not become so great as to drive the more valuable coin—gold—out of use, and thus destroy the basis of our monetary system, and so long as the two metals are of unequal commercial value, at the ratio established by law, this limitation upon the coinage is, in my opinion, absolutely essential to the maintenance of their parity in effecting exchange. It constitutes the principal safeguard for the protection of our currency against the depreciation which the experience of all countries has shown would otherwise result from the attempt to use two legal-tender coins of the same denomination but of unequal value. If the limitation were removed confidence in the ability of the Government to preserve equality in the exchangeable value of the coins would be destroyed, and the parity would be lost long before the amount of silver coinage had become really excessive. With free and unlimited coinage of silver on account of private individuals and corporations the Government would be under no moral obligation to maintain the parity, and, moreover, it would be unable to do so, because the volume of overvalued silver forced into circulation by a legal-tender provision would soon expel gold from the country or put such a premium upon it that it would be impossible to procure and hold in the Treasury a sufficient amount to provide for the redemption of silver on presentation. In order to maintain the parity under such conditions, the Government would be compelled from the beginning to exchange gold for silver dollars or their paper representatives whenever demanded, just as it now exchanges gold for its own notes when demanded, and as the coinage of silver dollars would be unlimited, and therefore constantly increasing, a point would soon be reached where it would be impossible to continue the process of redemption.

Public Faith Pledged.

The implied obligation of the Government to preserve the value of the money which it coins from its own bullion and for its own use, and which it forces its citizens to receive in exchange for their property and services, has been supplemented by two statutory declarations, which substantially pledge the public faith to the maintenance of that policy. The act of July 14, 1890, after providing that the Secretary of the Treasury should, under such regulations as he might prescribe, redeem the Treasury notes issued in the purchase of silver bullion, in gold or silver coin, at his discretion, declares that it is "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law," and the act of Nov. 1, 1893, again declares it to be "the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity of value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts."

Confidence Inspired.

With knowledge of these assurances, the people have received these coins and have relied confidently upon the good faith of their Government, and the confidence thus inspired has been a most potent factor in the maintenance of the parity. The public has been satisfied that, so long as our present monetary system is preserved, the Government will do whatever its moral obligations and express declarations require it to do, and very largely as a consequence of this confidence in the good faith of the executive authorities, the silver coins have not depreciated in value. It is not doubted that whatever can be lawfully done to maintain equality in the exchangeable value of the two metals will be done whenever it becomes necessary, and, although silver dollars and silver certificates have not up to the present time been received in exchange for gold, yet if the time shall ever come when the parity cannot be otherwise maintained such exchanges will be made. It is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of all other public officials, to execute in good faith the policy declared by Congress, and whenever he shall be satisfied that the silver dollar cannot be kept equal in purchasing power with the gold dollar, except by receiving it in exchange for the gold dollar, when such exchange is demanded, it will be his duty to adopt that course. But if our present policy is adhered to, and the coinage is kept within reasonable limits, the means heretofore employed for the maintenance of the parity will doubtless be found sufficient in the future, and our silver dollars and silver certificates will continue to circulate at par with gold, thus enabling the people to use both metals instead of one only, as would be the case if the parity were destroyed by free coinage. J. G. CARLISLE.

Carlisle to Stump Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 15.—George M. Davis, Chairman of the National Democratic State Central Committee, received a letter from Secretary John G. Carlisle today, in which the Secretary stated that he would come to Kentucky and stump the State for the National Democratic ticket as soon as he could lay aside the duties of his office.

Struck by an Ascending Rocket.

James Turner, forty years old, of 46 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, was standing at Wythe Avenue and Morton Street last evening, watching a trolley excursion, when a skyrocket, which had been set off, struck him in the face, fracturing both of his jaws. He was taken to the Eastern District Hospital, where it was said his injuries were serious.

TYNAN CLAIMS PROTECTION.

Continued from Page 1.

Haines had between them a large sum of money. As I calculate, it must have been more than $18,000. Now, the Nihilists are notoriously lacking in funds, and I cannot believe that they furnished this money.

"On the other hand, while the 'Triangle' element of the Clan-na-Gael East is but a fraction of the organization opposed to its 'force' tenets, they are strong in the West. There are enough of them to raise a large sum at short notice. The treasury of the 'Triangle' men has not been as well filled of late as before Alexander Sullivan manipulated the funds so that $200,000 disappeared, while he was the dupe of Major Le Caron.

"Still I should say that a month ago there was available in this city for the use of the 'triumvirate' from $50,000 to $100,000. Of course just now an appeal to these extremists for a subscription to defray the cost of protecting Tynan and the others would be quickly responded to.

"I am not in a position to give exact facts, but I am fairly certain that the extremists who were in such evidence at the reception of Dr. Gallagher, if they have representation at the reception of Whitehead, will not be so prominent. There has been much talk about their attitude at the Gallagher reception, and some acrimony has been exhibited. In fact, at a meeting the other night words ran high and there came near being an encounter between a prominent 'force' man and a representative 'Suasionist.' It was then claimed that the 'Triangle' element packed the boat and the newspaper delegation."

KEARNEY'S ARREST NO SURPRISE.

He Has Been Here Known as a Maker of Dynamite Bombs.

No Irish Nationalist here of the "force," "skirmishing," or "Triangle" faction was astonished when the news came of the arrest of John F. Kearney with one Haines, at Rotterdam on Sunday. The additional information that at Berchem, a suburb of Antwerp, the police had found a house in which was a manufactory of bombs such as are used by dynamiters, and that there was every reason to suppose that Kearney and Haines had occupied the house, was information that excited no surprise.

Kearney had always been identified with "force" agitation, politics, and journalism and the "Triangle" element of the Clan-na-Gael. He was at one time an editor of The Irish Nationalist, and wrote fierce articles advocating the most extreme "force" methods.

It was known in 1892 that Kearney, who had always boasted that he was a pupil of Mezzeroff, the Nihilist expert in high explosives, had started a school of instruction in the making and use of dynamite. He was then constantly in association with the three Clan-na-Gael camps that adhered to the "force" policy of Alexander Sullivan and others of the Triangle, and the funds for the carrying on of the school came from the coffers of their camps and the now flourishing Western and Massachusetts organizations.

The school, it was understood in 1894, was on Staten Island and flourishing, and of those interested in it was P. J. F. Tynan, "Number One."

Edward Blake, M. P., spoke at Lenox Lyceum, Oct. 17, 1894, under the auspices of the Irish National Federation of America, moral suasionists who supported the McCarthyite members of the Irish National Party. Long before the day of the address threats had been made to break up the meeting by members of the "force" factions, and through forged tickets the Lyceum was packed by men intent on creating trouble, including delegations from the Irish Nationalist Club and the Irish Independent Parliamentary Party.

Those not in sympathy with Mr. Blake and the Federation created a great disturbance, but the speech was made. During its delivery a bomb, which partook rather of the "stink-pot" character than that of a dangerous missile was exploded. Kearney was charged with its manufacture and discharge, but the offense was not brought home to him.

RUMOR OF SULLIVAN'S ARREST.

It Is Not Believed in Chicago, Where His Wife Lies Paralyzed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—A report was current here to-day that Alexander Sullivan, the well-known lawyer and Irish leader, had been arrested in Southampton in connection with the Tynan dynamiters.

No one here has heard anything to confirm the rumor. Mrs. Sullivan is lying very ill with a stroke of paralysis, involving the whole left side, and knew nothing of the arrest or rumor. Her physician and friend, Dr. Fyffe, thought best not to alarm her with the story, but said what had already been learned by THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent, that none of Mr. Sullivan's friends had had any confirmation of the report.

Mr. Sullivan went abroad three months ago, before his wife's illness, for his health, and his presence in Europe at the time of the Tynan arrests has given rise, so his friends say, to the report of his arrest. He cabled his wife yesterday that he was sailing from Bremen, and would meet her in New-York. Not knowing of her illness he would undoubtedly have cabled her had he been arrested. That he has not done so caused the report to be disbelieved here.

Bostwick—Conover.

Miss Florence Conover was married yesterday at 11 o'clock A. M. to Oveido Messick Bostwick at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Conover, 222 West Seventieth Street. The Rev. John Wesley Brown of St. Thomas's Church performed the ceremony. William M. Crowe was the best man. There were no ushers and the bride was unattended.

Mr. Conover, the father of the bride, is the ex-President of the Produce Bank. He was for many years Park Commissioner of this city. The bride is a graduate of St. Agnes's School, at Albany, and Mrs. Reid's Academy of this city. She has been one of the familiar figures at Sherry's during the past season.

The bridegroom is the son of Dr. Homer Bostwick of this city. Owing to the recent death of a relative, the wedding was very quietly celebrated, scarcely more than a dozen guests being present. Among them were Mrs. Homer Bostwick, Mrs. Clarence Bostwick, Mrs. Anthony, the Rev. Dr. Patterson of Peekskill, Mr. Lansing, Augustus Lewis of Westchester, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lewis.

A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony, after which Mr. and Mrs. Bostwick left for a wedding tour o. Europe. They will reside in New-York on their return.

Explosion in the Imperial.

An explosion, caused by a defective steam pipe, occurred shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the boiler room of the Imperial Hotel. A large quantity of steam escaped into the halls and offices and caused some excitement among the guests before it was shut off. Frank Lawlor, a fireman employed in the engine room, had his nose cut by falling against an iron ladder, but refused medical attendance. The noise of the explosion attracted a large crowd of persons to the vicinity of the hotel, and traffic was delayed for about fifteen minutes. The damage done was trifling.

Struck His Accuser in Court.

Somebody went through the scuttle of 2,068 Third Avenue and stole two bicycles. One was found in the possession of Frank Herter of 325 East One Hundred and Ninth Street. He averred that he had bought it of Frank Meyers, a youth living in 303 East One Hundred and Third Street. In the Harlem Police Court yesterday Meyers struck Herter two blows in the face. Detective Brown knocked Meyers down and dragged him from the room. The prisoner's sister screamed. The hearing was deferred.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

DWYER WON TWO STAKES

HARRY REED AND TOM CROMWELL FIRST AT GRAVESEND.

The First Won the Bayshore and the Other the Parkville Stakes—Set Fast's Victory Brought Joy to an Army of Colored Men at the Track—Red Cloud's Entry in Hurdle Races to be Refused Pending an Investigation.

Racing has reached such a commonplace level at the Brooklyn track that the element of sport is pretty well lost sight of in the catering to the wishes of the gamblers of the betting ring. The card is daily made up of short dashes that are just what the gamblers want. The people who love racing as a sport do not care for the sort of thing that constitutes the bulk of the programme. They want contests over a distance, the longer, in reason, the better. That fact is made evident in the falling off in the attendance. This was very noticeable yesterday, when there was but a beggarly array of people on hand to see the racing, though there were two so-called stakes on the card. The first of these was the Bayshore, for selling platers, at six furlongs, and the other the Parkville Stakes, at a mile, for horses that had never won $1,000.

Neither brought out a high class of horses, but the best of the lot appeared in the Bayshore, which had a field of seven, six of the announced starters being scratched from the race. The betting was between Harry Reed, Zanone, and Glenmoyne. Beldemere, who ran for the first time in the colors of her new owner, "Pittsburg Phil," and Rubicon were both nibbled at, but for a position rather than to win the event. The race went to the favorite, Harry Reed, but Mr. Dwyer's horse had a hard time of it getting the money. Zanone went to the front at the fall of the flag and set a lively pace, opening up a lead of a length or two in the run to the stretch. In the stretch, however, Sims forced Harry Reed up to the leader, and by a well-timed rush managed to beat him home by a head. Zanone had no trouble with any of the other runners, however, beating Rubicon by a couple of lengths. Coady tried a new way of riding with this erratic brute, letting him run in the rear and then utilizing in the stretch the one burst of high speed that he has. It worked no better than do the attempts to win with him from the front. He seems determined not to win at all if he can possibly prevent doing so.

Mr. Dwyer Got Both Stakes.

The other stake was also won by "Mike" Dwyer' candidate, Tom Cromwell, who was about an even favorite with Argentina for the race. But the Baldwin horse did not run at all kindly, and so Tom Cromwell had an easy time of it. Cassette and Madge D. made the running, with Tom Cromwell and Argentina trailing. When the lot struck the stretch Sims gave Tom Cromwell his head, and he won very easily, though Sims made a pretense of riding him through the stretch. The apparent effort hardly deceived the layers, for whom it was probably intended.

Mr. Dwyer did not fare so well in the opening race, for which his filly Cleophus was made an odds-on favorite. But eight of the fifteen named for the race faced the starter, and after Cleophus, Casseopia and Swamp Angel were fancied in the betting as named, Iroquois and Cleophus were leaders for a half mile. Swamp Angel and Casseopia were both close to them, and in the stretch Iroquois was shaken off a bit. Then Cleophus and Swamp Angel had the fight between them, the latter beating the Dwyer filly home by a short head, much to the delight of the Gideon party, which had backed her heavily to win the race, and so managed to land a snug fortune.

Belmar ran for "Pittsburg Phil" for the first time since he bought him from James Galway, in the second race. This was a run of a mile and a sixteenth, which, in these degenerate days at the track, is a long-distance race. Belmar was a hot favorite, a much stronger one than his race would seem to have warranted. Phil backed him heavily, and landed enough by his victory to pay for him and his stable companion, Beldemere, which he bought at the same time. Belmar was in front from start to finish, thanks to the vigorous riding of "Tod" Sloane, who never stopped working on him during the run until he had him home a neck in front of Bellport, another animal that was sold out of the Preakness Stable. Declare, who made quite a bid for the money at one stage of the race, ran a poor third at the end, being beaten by more than a half-dozen lengths.

The Colored Troops Had a Victory.

After the two stakes already referred to had been disposed of, there was a five-furlong scramble, for two-year-olds, in which a field of fourteen contested. It seemed as if the race course was peopled with darkies just before this race was run. They sprang up from the most unexpected quarters like mushrooms, and before the race was in progress it leaked out that they were there for the express purpose of playing Set Fast, which had been given out to them as a surer thing than "4-11-44" as a policy gig. They neglected policy for it, and when Set Fast was given the race after the hottest kind of a nose-and-nose finish with Emily Henderson, a twenty-to-one-shot, there was a howl from the colored contingent that must have been heard up on Seventh Avenue, where most of the bettors hailed from. Maud Adams, another long shot, ran into third place, and the "good things" from the West, Orion, had to be content with sixth place. Orion will do better the next time he runs, or, at least, the next time that the educated division get their money down on him in a satisfactory pile. He had been touted as a good thing until all the people connected with him were disgusted, and were willing that the colored contingent should have their inning with Set Fast. At least it looked that way from the fashion in which Orion was ridden.

Brandywine had a lot of speed yesterday and so won the six-furlong dash, which wound up the day's racing. Clymena was the favorite, but she never got out of the bunch. Tragedian, who carried the colors of the Canadian distiller, J. E. Seagram, ran a very good race and was only beaten a length. Kennel, who ran wide at the head of the stretch, was a close third, and might have won if McCafferty could have held him straight or have gotten through an opening near the rail, as he essayed to do in the early stages of the race. Tragedian was sold to Mr. Seagram for $3,000, which was just half the sum that he paid for his other purchase from the Messrs. Keene—Princess Flavia.

Red Cloud Not Wanted in Hurdles.

The Stewards of the National Steeplechase Association, who have been acting at the Brooklyn track, had a meeting yesterday and cleared up their inquiry into the running of Red Cloud in the hurdle race won by St. Jacob recently. Red Cloud did not appear to be very anxious to get to the front in that race, and so the Brooklyn Jockey Club has been requested not to accept th eentry of Red Cloud during the present meeting. It has also been asked to accept no further entries from J. Webb, the owner of the horse, and the whole matter has been referred to the full Board of Stewards of the National Steeplechase Association. Nothing was done with the rider of Red Cloud.

Ogden, the Futurity winner, and all but two of the horses in the Western division of Marcus Daly's stable have been turned out of training for the year, and will winter at "Matt" Byrnes's farm, near Oceanport, N. J. Madge D. and Marietta are the exceptions from this order. These will go to California to see if they cannot earn some oats there this Winter.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; purse, $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09¼.

1—Swamp Angel, A. J. Joyner's ch. f., by Magnetizer-Rush Light, 105 pounds, 7 to 2, and even money.....(Hill)
2—Cleophus, M. F. Dwyer's ch. f., 118, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Casseopia, A. H. and D. H. Morris's ch f., 118, 5 to 2.....(Littlefield)

Won by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

Iroquoise, 105, 15 to 1, (Clayton;) Zaralda, 105, 15 to 1, (Sloane;) Plaudita, 100, 10 to 1, (Garrigan;) Euphemia L., 105, 20 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Periodical, 102, 40 to 1, (Keefe,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1896; purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50.

1—Belmar, Evergreen Stable's gr. c., 4 years, by Belvidere-Adele, 112 pounds, 7 to 10 and 1 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Bellport, Jefferson Stable's b. c., 3, 106, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Clayton)
3—Declare, P. J. Dwyer's br. h., 5, 112, 8 to 1..(Sims)

Won by a neck; eight lengths between second and third.

Sapelo, 3, 105, 7 to 2, (Coady;) Royal Princess, 3, 99, 40 to 1, (Garrigan;) Tomoka, 3, 102, 60 to 1, (Keefe,) and Jack of Spades, 5, 112, 10 to 1, (D. Davis,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Bayshore Stakes, of $1,500, for three-year-olds and upward, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:14.

1—Harry Reed, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4 years, by Himyar-Violet, 108 pounds, 11 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Sims)
2—Zanone, Hamilton Stable's br. g., 3, 91, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5.....(Hirsch)
3—Rubicon, J. E. McDonald's ch. h., 5, 108, 6 to 1.....(Coady)

Won by a head; three lengths between second and third.

Beldemere, 5, 99, 6 to 1, (Sloane;) Glenmoyne, 6, 105, 4 to 1, (Clayton;) Preston, 4, 98, 7 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Hallstone, 4, 99, 20 to 1, (Hewitt,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—Parkville Stakes of $2,000, for three-year-olds, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile. Time—1:43½.

1—Tom Cromwell, M. F. Dwyer's ch. c., by Bramble-Fenisle, 122 pounds, 4 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Cassette, A. Clason's br. f., 109, 25 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Madge D., Marcus Daly's b. f., 107, 5 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Griffin)

Won by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

Argentina, 3, 107, 11 to 10, (Sloane,) also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03¾.

1—Set Fast, C. Jacobs's ch. f., by Massetto-Bandala, 105 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Hirsch)
2—Emily Henderson, J. E. Madden's br. f., 100, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Sloane)
3—Maud Adams, J. McLaughlin's br. f., 100, 50 to 1.....(Coylie)

Won by a head; a half length between second and third.

Break of Day, 104, 10 to 1, (Hill;) Arbuckle, 103, 4 to 1, (Powers;) Orion, 103, 5 to 2, (D. Davis;) Dye, 107, 12 to 1, (Ryers;) Flying Squadron, 100, 8 to 1, (O'Leary;) Robbie W., 108, 15 to 1, (Gifford;) Altonword, 105, 50 to 1, (Coady;) Florian, 102, 40 to 1, (Keefe;) Brighton, 100, 8 to 1, (Harris;) Takanassee, 102, 20 to 1, (Patton,) and Mohawk Prince, 107, 15 to 1, (Griffin,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages; handicap. Purse $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15½.

1—Brandywine, O. H. P. Belmont's ch. c., 4 years, by St. Blaise-Susquehanna, 130 pounds, 6 to 5 and 2 to 1.....(Hill)
2—Tragedian, J. E. Seagram's ch. c., 2, 110, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Clayton)
3—Kennel, F. Burlew's b. c., 4, 129, 6 to 1.....(McCafferty)

Won by a length; a head between second and third.

Premier, 3, 116, 4 to 1, (Taral;) The Swain, 4, 126, 8 to 1, (Coady;) Graziosa, 3, 116, 5 to 1, (Littlefield;) Clymana, 2, 103, 4 to 1, (Hewitt;) Dorothy, 3, 104, 20 to 1, (Nutt;) Miss Lynch, 3, 103, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Emotional, 3, 100, 30 to 1; Article, 3, 110, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) and Media, 3, 112, 10 to 1, (Griffin,) also ran, and finished as named.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. For two-year-olds. Our Johnny, 111 pounds; Tea Caddy, 111; St. Roque, 111; Braw Lad, 111; Callibee, 111; Hint, 108; Trianon, 108; L. B., 108; Antonwood, 108; Confession, 108; Rose O., 108; Lineage, 108; Billall, 108; Tea Leaf, 108; Fleur-de-Luce, 108.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Septour, 109 pounds; Ben Eder, 108; Damien, 107; Muskalonge, 107; Volley, 106; Premier, 102.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. For two year olds. George Rose, 118 pounds; Regulator, 105; Set Fast, 103; Swamp Angel, 100, and Passover, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Keenan, 119 pounds; Deerslayer, 113; Belmar, 109; Captive, 106; Long Beach, 105; Hanwell, 104; Connoisseur, 98; Muskalonge, 97; Lily of the West, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Magian, 110 pounds; Titmouse, 108; Agitator, 105; Arapahoe, 97; Waltzer, 97; Galilee, 97; Palmerston, 96; Mistral, 94; Milan, 94; Woodvine, 93; Iolanda, 90; Eliza Belle, 88; Margarita, 88; Florena Hubbard, 88.

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdles. One mile and three-quarters. St. Jacob, 155 pounds; Southerner, 153; McKee, 150; St. Anthony, 148; Marcus, 147; Zaldivar, 146; Annie Bishop, 145; Augusta Belle, 140; Chorus, 137; Marble, 130.

TROTTING AT MYSTIC PARK.

Some Good Racing in Spite of a Bad Track.

MEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 15.—The Mystic Park track was in bad condition to-day, owing to recent rains, but the racing was good despite this drawback. Story's Clay won the 2:35 class, pacing, handily in one, two, three order, the first two by a neck and the third by two lengths.

The 2:12 trot was won by Alcidalia, but she was given a great battle by Derby in the first two heats. In the third heat Piletta finished first, but owing to a succession of breaks the judges set her back to third place and gave the heat and race to Alcidalia. In the 2:23 class, trot, Jerry W. took the first heat by a nose, San Mateo was two lengths to the front in the second mile, and the third was Mamie R.'s from start to finish. The race then went over till tomorrow. Summaries:

2:35 Class, Pacing—Purse $1,000.

Story's Clay, br. s., by Everett Clay, dam Bellore, (Green).....	1	1	1
Random, gr. g., (Bowler and Sterling).....	3	2	4
Lucille B., b. m., (Parberry).....	2	4	6
Lee, ch. g., (O'Neil).....	7	6	2
Bonnie McCurdy, ch. g., (Avery).....	4	3	3
Laura W., ch. m., (Howard).....	5	5	5
Mithra, b. m., (Howell).....	6	7	7
Nellie W., ch. m., (Bowen).....	dis.		

Time—2:15½; 2:17¾; 2:14¾.

2:12 Class, Trotting—Purse, $1,000.

Alcidalia, b. m., by Sir Walter, Jr., dam Comees Sister, (Dore).....	1	1	1
Derby Princess, blk. m., (Saunders).....	2	2	5
Nemoline, blk. m., (Golden).....	7	7	2
Piletta, g. m., (H. Smith).....	6	3	3
Queechy, b. h., (McDonald).....	3	4	7
Riffe, blk. g., (McCarthy).....	4	6	4
Baron Dillon, b. h., (Fuller).....	5	5	6

Time—2:13, 2:12¾, 2:14¾.

2:23 Class, Trotting—Purse, $1,000, (unfinished.)

Jerry W., ch. h., by Hannis, (Spear).....	1	2	3
San Mateo, b. h., (Thayer).....	5	1	2
Mamie R., b. m., (Blank).....	4	5	1
Wisteria, b. m., (Etheridge).....	2	3	4
Doris Wilkes, blk. m., (Sterling).....	3	4	6
Monturo, b. g., (Brady).....	6	6	5

Time—2:18, 2:17½, 2:14¾.

COULD NOT BAT McJAMES.

Brooklyns Beaten in the Game with Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—McJames's pitching was too much for Brooklyn to-day. De Montreville was put out of the game in the first inning for questioning Umpire Hurst's decision. Wrigley took his place and his playing was a feature of the game, aside from McJames's pitching. Hurst became ill in the third inning and John Huydler, a local man, held the indicator. Attendance 1,800. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Abbey, rf.....0	1	0	0	0	
Demont, ss.....0	0	1	1	0	
Selbach, lf.....1	2	1	0	0	
McGuire, c.....1	3	7	2	0	
Smith, 3b.....0	0	0	2	0	
O'Brien, 2b.....1	1	0	2	0	
Brown, cf.....0	1	2	0	0	
Cart'ght, 1b.....1	1	14	0	0	
McJames, p.....0	0	0	1	0	
Wrigley, ss.....0	0	2	7	0	
Total.....4	9	27	14	0	

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, rf.....0	0	4	0	0	
And'son, 1b.....0	2	12	0	0	
Griffin, cf.....0	0	0	0	0	
Daly, 2b.....0	0	1	5	0	
Core'ran, ss.....0	0	5	3	0	
Shindle, 3b.....1	3	1	1	0	
McC'thy, lf.....0	0	0	0	0	
Grim, c.....0	0	1	3	0	
Daub, p.....0	1	0	6	0	
Total.....1	6	24	18	0	

Washington	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	..	4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Earned runs—Washington, 4; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—Off McJames, 4; off Daub, 4. Struck out—By McJames, 5; by Daub, 1. Two-base hits—Selbach, Cartwright, Shindle. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Brown. Stolen bases—Anderson, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Hurst and Huydler.

Other League Games.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	1	1	2	4	5	1	0	0	..	14
St. Louis	4	0	3	0	0	0	4	1	0	12

Base hits—Louisville, 16; St. Louis, 12. Errors—Louisville, 3; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Herman, Frazier, and Dexter; Donohue, Kissingers, and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Lally.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	6
Chicago	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	6

Base hits—Cleveland, 11; Chicago, 15. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 3. Batteries—Wallace, Wilson, and Zimmer; Briggs and Donohue. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

CARDINAL GIBBONS PRAISES BALL.

Baltimore Team Gave an Exhibition and Were Complimented.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.—Cardinal Gibbons saw a game of baseball yesterday for the first time. By his special invitation the champions went to St. Charles College, in Howard County, and, dividing the team into two nines, reinforced by amateurs, played a game, which his Eminence and a number of priests thoroughly enjoyed. The Cardinal presided at the elaborate dinner tendered the players in the college refectory, and at the end, in a happy strain, thanked the players for their presence. In the course of his remarks his Eminence said:

"You have afforded me the pleasure of seeing my first game of baseball, and you can understand my pleasure at witnessing it when my own lack of knowledge of the game was fully compensated for by having about me a body of clergy so well versed in all its intricacies.

"Among so many shining lights as there are among you," continued the Cardinal, speaking to the players, "it would be invidious to speak of individuals. You and your manager have reflected much credit on our city. In former days Baltimore was called the City of Monuments, but you are eighteen living monuments to its greatness. It was once celebrated for its fast Baltimore clippers, but I dare say none were so fast as you can run. I congratulate you and hope you may continue to be an honor to your city and yourselves.

"I have always been in favor of harmless popular amusements, especially those that were healthful and innocent. In the history of the world we find that all peoples will have amusements. If they do not have innocent amusements, they will have those that are dangerous and wrongful. This can be said, I think, truthfully of baseball, that, while it affords recreation, the games have been free from gambling and other dangerous features. Much credit is due the Baltimore Club, not only for their professional skill, but for their personal and moral rectitude."

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	85	35	.708
Cleveland	76	45	.625
Cincinnati	73	48	.603
Chicago	70	55	.560
Boston	67	55	.549
Pittsburg	63	57	.525
New-York	60	62	.492
Philadelphia	59	62	.488
Brooklyn	55	67	.451
Washington	53	69	.434
St. Louis	37	90	.291
Louisville	34	88	.279

Baseball for Charity.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 15.—Baseball nines representing the Orange National Bank and The Orange Journal played a game on the Orange Oval this afternoon for the benefit of the Day Nursery of Orange. A number of society women interested in the nursery were present. The National Bank nine won by the following score:

National Bank.....	2	1	3	0	3	1	..	..	..	10
Orange Journal.....	0	4	0	1	2	0	..	..	..	7

Batteries—National Bank, Tucker and Grady; Journal, Stacy and Williams, and Fitzsimmons and Caruso.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS HERE.

Team Arrived on the New-York—Will Play Philadelphia First.

The famous Australian cricketers, fresh from their great victories over the crack teams of England, arrived in this city yesterday on the American Liner New-York. They were particularly gratified over their fast passage and the opportunity it would give them for a couple of days' practice before their first game in Philadelphia. As the New-York steamed slowly to her dock, the brawny forms of the Australians could be easily recognized, and some of them looked veritable giants, as they stood head and shoulders over some of the other passengers.

The party was in charge of Harry Musgrove, their manager, who has successfully piloted them through England, and includes the full team of fifteen men. Although at one time it was thought that E. Jones, the great fast bowler of the team, would accept the liberal offer of Sussex to remain in England, his smiling countenance was soon recognized. The rest of the party is made up of G. H. S. Trott, the Captain; G. Giffen, S. E. Gregory, H. Graham, H. Trumble, H. Donnan, J. Darling, C. J. Eady, F. A. Iredale, C. Hill, T. R. McKibbin, A. E. Johns, and J. J. Kelly. H. Musgrove and F. A. Iredale are accompanied by their wives, and H. Donnan by his wife and daughter.

A committee representing the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia was on hand to welcome the visitors, and the courtesies of the Belmont Club of Philadelphia were immediately offered them by Capt. John P. Green. A. Forbes represented the New-Jersey Athletic Club, and W. Fenwick, the Secretary of the Metropolitan District Cricket League, was also on hand.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES H. Trumble, the great bowler of the team, said:

"We are very glad we shall have a few days' practice this time before our Philadelphia match. We have great respect for the Gentlemen of Philadelphia, and consider they have a very fine team indeed, if it is anything like the eleven which played against us in 1893. We admired their fielding particularly in that game, and, although I have played a lot of good cricket all over the world in my day, I never saw anything better than it."

Trumble, in addition to Trott, Gregory, Giffen, and Graham, played with the last Australian team that was here, and it is safe to say that they are all anxious to have revenge for the terrible drubbing they received at the hands of the Philadelphians in their first game in this country. They then landed in New-York at 8:30 A. M., and were put on a special train for Philadelphia, and had just about time to get into their flannels when the game started. It was very natural they could not make much of a showing under these conditions, and the Philadelphians succeeded in running up a score of 525 and winning by an innings.

There is not much possibility of anything like that happening with the present team, and even if their great batsmen should fail, they have such quality, quantity, and variety of bowling in Jones, Trumble, McKibbin, Giffen, Eady, Trott, and Donnan that their opponents would require to have a powerful batting team indeed in order to run up a big score.

The visitors will start their first American match on Friday on the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club, in Philadelphia, where they will meet the Gentlemen of Philadelphia. The game will be continued on Saturday and Monday, and Tuesday, if necessary. The New-York game will be played on Wednesday and Thursday next on

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW-YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
GENEVA, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
MAINZ, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ROME, Italy: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.
Daily, with Sunday...	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90
Daily, without Sunday.	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....
Any one day (except Sunday).....	1.50	.75	.40	.....
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—Marty Malone—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Caliph—8:10.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed, or Stolen—8:15.
GARRICK—Chevalier—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Chimmie Fadden—8:00. Matinée.
KOMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Black Sheep—8:15.
HOYT'S—Sue—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Concert—8:00.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Philadelphia—3:30.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1896.

FROM BUFFALO TO BROOKLYN.

The Buffalo Convention is about to do what the Democratic machine did in Maine—abandon the sound position already taken and indorse what in advance it had condemned. At Saratoga the Democrats of New-York took ground on the currency question the complete equivalent of that taken by the Republican Convention at St. Louis. At Chicago the National Convention declared for free silver. At Indianapolis the National Democrats declared for a policy sounder than that of Saratoga or Chicago, and far more truly Democratic.

If the Buffalo Convention were guided by men of sense, honesty, and capacity, it would indorse the Indianapolis platform. By doing so it would again join company with the leaders whom it has lost. It would put the party in line for future usefulness and success. It would make possible an honest and strong organization with which self-respecting men could act and work.

Of course, it will do nothing of the sort. It will follow the lead of the Tammany SHEEHAN and of the DANFORTH who was in great part responsible for the crime on the suffrage that sent Justice MAYNARD to his political grave, and of United States Senator MURPHY, who will be represented in the political history of New-York by the murderer BAT SHEA. It will go its own way to deserved disaster and inevitable disgrace. With it will go the worst, most narrow, and unprincipled political machine that the State has ever known. "For this relief, much thanks."

Then will come the State Convention in Brooklyn next week, which will do all that the Buffalo Convention refuses to do, and give to decent and intelligent Democrats a standard and a candidate that they need not be ashamed of. As it is far better for the whole people of the State that there should be two parties honestly differing on open questions of policy, while agreeing on the essential principles of government, the work of the Brooklyn Convention will be in the highest degree useful.

SEWALL'S RAINBOW CHASING.

"The result, however, will be different from that which the Republicans expect. It will simply stimulate the Democrats all over the country to fight harder for the victory in November. Wait and see if it does not turn out so. * * * I am very much encouraged by the fact that we have already tens of thousands of free-silver voters in this State, where three months ago we had less than 5,000 of that faith. * * * I believe we shall go on converting thousands to our side, and if we make as much progress in the next six weeks as we have since the Chicago Convention, the result may surprise some people."—Candidate SEWALL on Maine election.

Mr. ARTHUR SEWALL may be quite as sanguine as the glowing words of his interview with a reporter quoted above might indicate, but for a man of business he betrays an inexcusable disregard for the lessons taught by the political almanacs.

If the result in Maine in November is to be "different from that which the Republicans expect," the majority will exceed 50,000 rather than fall below it. The process of conversion to which Mr. SEWALL refers seems to have been against free silver and not in favor of it. He should have looked at the figures, for his words suggest a total unfamiliarity with them, and his reasoning betrays a gross ignorance of the habit of the Maine voters.

Mr. SEWALL forgets, for instance, that in the September election in 1888 the Republican candidate for Governor polled 55.10 per cent. of the whole vote of 144,087, that the Democratic candidate—Judge PUTNAM, a very popular man—received 42.58 per cent. of the vote of the State, and was beaten by 18,048 plurality, and that in November following HARRISON polled 57.52 per cent. of the whole vote of 128,250, and CLEVELAND 39.36 per cent., showing a Democratic loss of 3.22 per cent. between September and November.

The Maine voter reasserted his tendency to follow his habit of voting in 1892. In the September election of that year the Republican candidate for Governor received 52.77 per cent. of the vote, the Democratic candidate getting 42.49 per cent.—a relative Democratic gain as compared with 1888. In November, however, although there was, according to Mr. SEWALL'S reasoning, greater cause for encouragement then than there is now, HARRISON obtained the votes of 54.06 per cent. of the Maine voters, while the Democratic percentage dropped to 41.27.

Then Mr. SEWALL will find out, in all probability, that there has been actual as well as relative loss. In 1888 the whole vote of Maine was 144,087. Assuming, in the absence of full returns, that the vote on Monday reached 150,000, which may be doubted, with about 50,000 undisputed majority for the Republicans, it is plain that the Democrats have polled not to exceed 50,000 votes. Only a very ignorant man or a dull politician could extract comfort from a comparison of the figures of 1896 with those of 1892 and 1888. In September, 1888, the Republicans numbered 79,398 and the Democrats 61,350—a plurality for the Republicans of 18,048. "In the next six weeks" the Republicans voted 73,734 and the Democrats 50,481. In 1892, in the September election, the Republican vote was 67,609, the Democratic vote 55,078. In the November election the Republicans polled 62,931 votes; the Democratic vote was 48,044.

With only 50,000 Democratic votes out of 150,000 in the September election, it is apparent that the Republican vote has advanced to about 66 per cent., and that if Mr. SEWALL has no better success in "converting thousands" "the result may surprise some people," but only those who have no respect for political history.

THE POPULIST NOTIFICATIONS.

Why it should take two Populists to notify two other Populists that they are nominated for office seems at first one of the enigmas of the St. Louis Convention and the Populistic mind. But it really has a rational explanation, and, as a matter of fact, Senator ALLEN of Nebraska, who openly ran the convention, chose himself to notify BRYAN and other Senator BUTLER of North Carolina to notify WATSON.

Senator ALLEN, though a Populist, seems to know, in the language reprehended in the House by WATSON, "where he is at," and his notification is rather a skillful appeal to the Democrats not to take fright because BRYAN is also on the Populistic ticket. He explains at some length that the Populists know that BRYAN is not a Populist and that they have nominated him only because he is with him on free coinage, which they regard as of more immediate importance than all their other vagaries. They stick to their other vagaries all the same, but they do not expect him to help them carry them out.

This is really quite clever of Senator ALLEN. In the first place, he makes it as easy as possible for BRYAN to accept the Populistic nomination, especially as he is not notified that his other co-candidate, SEWALL, is not nominated also. Indeed, this is where the craft comes in of having a separate notifier for WATSON. There was that method in the madness of St. Louis. In the second place, he makes it as easy as he could for the Democrats who are willing to take the Chicago platform, but who revolt at the St. Louis platform, to vote for the candidate who stands upon the former and who is not asked to climb upon the additional planks of the latter. Why anybody who can swallow the Chicago platform should strain at the St. Louis platform is a question for alienists. It is not our business to answer it, and neither is it that of the foxy ALLEN.

The notion of "notifying" TOM WATSON of his nomination is so farcical a performance that even Senator BUTLER strives in vain to make it wholly dismal. It is true that commonly a candidate waits for somebody to tell him he is nominated before he takes the stump. TOM got his notification from an extra, or perhaps a bulletin board, and acknowledged it on the spot. You might as well notify a kenneled dog that the moon is up and that it is time to howl. TOM has been on his hind legs for a month straining at his chain, with his tongue out and his eyes fixed upon the calves of SEWALL'S legs, when BUTLER appears and says officially, "Sick 'em." He even gives TOM reasons for going at SEWALL, as if TOM needed any, and informs TOM of his own belief that SEWALL'S legs are good eating. TOM cannot show any more avidity than he has shown already. The general situation is, however, made distinctly funnier by the notifications. For BRYAN is forced to choose between SEWALL and TOM, or else to refuse to choose, to his considerable loss and damage in any case.

WHO READS POETRY?

How often do you see a man or woman over twenty reading a volume of poetry? How much is poetry a topic of general conversation, like dress, politics, tattle, or sport? Is not the very little which most people know or remember about poetry a waning reminiscence from days of childhood or of early youth?—From The London News.

Among cockneys and costermongers poetry has doubtless fallen into disfavor. There are great merchants and eminent financiers who for weeks at a time never quote a line of recognizable verse. There are journalists who, if told that Lycidas was dead, would instantly ask what Coroner had the case.

Nevertheless, beyond the country of the Philistines there lies a land where, in cool academic shades, in clubs and homes and other spots where men and women are less fierce in pursuit of the dollar and of pleasure, a lofty rhyme may be quoted without affectation, but not missed without discredit. We should be very sorry to believe with our London contemporary that the music and beauty of English verse had lost their power to charm.

LIFE AND POKER AT BENSONHURST.

The experienced suburban can readily imagine that there may be something in the life of a choirmaster at Bensonhurst, L. I., which fails fully to satisfy a nature craving for excitement. Its uneventfulness is the chief drawback to such natures of rural and of suburban life in general. Minds innocent and quiet, especially when incased in elderly bodies, may take such places for a hermitage, but to the young and giddy they certainly do lack spice, and that is a reason for the increase of the urban population at the expense of the rural which statisticians exhibit and philosophers deplore in vain.

We should not therefore deal too harshly with the young and giddy choirmaster who finds that Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea needs to be livened up, especially in September, when the beaches are coming to be deserted and the blare of brass no longer comes softened by distance over the placid waters of Gravesend Bay. While we would not defend, neither would we too harshly condemn, the musician who in such a season curtails his choir rehearsal to "sit into" a small game of poker behind the saloon.

Especially should Rhadamanthus trample on the culprit lightly if, as he alleges, he declined to play except for matches. Playing poker for matches differs from progressive angling and other exciting sports in good repute in that "the devil's picture books" are employed in its performance. But this allegation of the choirmaster is not undisputed. He says, possibly with a view to the retention of his choirmastership, that it was his virtuous limitation of the game to matches which excited the base passions of the desperate gamesters among whom he fell, insomuch that they fell upon him, inflicted on him severe contusions, and knocked one of his teeth out. The gamesters, on the other hand, allege that they hammered him because he attempted to take unlawful possession of a jack pot and to defend his claim by drawing a pistol.

Readers will decide for themselves to which side the balance of plausibility inclines. The question will not be settled until an inquiry has been had, preferably by the church which has employed the victim. Whatever may be the result of the inquiry, it is to be expected that the authorities will perceive the desirableness of relieving the tedium of Bensonhurst during the approaching Winter. Something more exciting might be allowed in the hymn tunes, or they might even go the length of opening a Holly Tree Inn and painting it red.

BROOKLYN WATER.

We regret that we do not find the report of Prof. LEEDS on the Brooklyn water as reassuring as Mr. DE VARONA, the Engineer of Water Supply, thinks that it ought to be. The facts, as found by the professor, whose authority is very high, are substantially as follows:

First—The water supply "in its ordinary state should be ranked as first in regard to purity of any of the water supplies of our principal cities."

Second—"The objectionable odor, color, and taste of the water are due to vegetable organisms coming from the supply and producing their objectionable effects after the water enters the distribution system."

Third—"There is no danger in the use of the water at present."

Fourth—There is no immediate practicable remedy.

From this it is plain that the water is not in its "ordinary state"; that the supply contains vegetable organisms that, in the pipes, make the water turbid, noisome, and nauseating; that, though it may not be dangerous now, there is no assurance given of how long it will remain safe, though disgusting, and that there is nothing to be done about it. This strikes us as a very unfortunate situation. Brooklyn people may hold their peace and their noses over it, but they cannot be highly pleased.

The silver dollars have been kept at par with gold, first, because their quantity is limited, and, second, because, while the Government receives them from everybody, it pays them out to no one who does not wish them. This is a statement that ought to be perfectly clear to any one who knows how money behaves when there are two kinds of it full legal tender and one kind is worth more than the other. The United States Government has simply kept silver at par with gold. It was bound to do so, because Congress had definitely declared that to be the "established policy of the United States" on two successive occasions. This is explained by Secretary CARLISLE in a letter which we publish this morning, with his usual clearness and force.

Mr. CARLISLE not only shows how silver has been kept at par with gold, and how it has been, and is, the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to do what has been done, but he goes further and declares that if silver can be kept at par with gold only by exchanging it for gold on demand, then that policy must be adopted by the Treasury:

> It is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of all other public officials, to execute in good faith the policy declared by Congress, and whenever he shall be satisfied that the silver dollar cannot be kept equal in purchasing power with the gold dollar, except by receiving it in exchange for the gold dollar when such exchange is demanded, it will be his duty to adopt that course.

Of course, this statement will make the advocates of a fifty-three-cent dollar dance with rage, but it is a plain statement of the exact truth. A Secretary of the Treasury who refused to execute the law would be subject to impeachment, and ought promptly to be punished.

We shall not believe that Mr. JOHN BOYD THACHER intends to take the Buffalo nomination for Governor, and eat all his weighty arguments made in June against the doctrines now prevailing there, unless he himself forces us to believe it. There are some offenses so grossly ridiculous that no man can be convicted of them except on his own testimony.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 14.—The magnificent and unparalleled victory won in Maine this day is an earnest indorsement of the principles of protection and reciprocity, which will restore to the American citizens their home market and render sufficient revenue to run the Government without its being obliged to borrow money.—J. H. MANLEY to The Tribune.

"Sweet, blighted lilies, they are holding up their heads again." Now that the Maine election has gone so overwhelmingly against BRYAN that it seems to insure the election of MCKINLEY, appeals to Democratic voters to rally to the defense of the National honor are displaced by "the principles of protection and reciprocity." It is true that Mr. MANLEY, in a second paragraph, talks about the currency, but protection is the first "principle" with him as with his candidate. "First catch 'em and then tax 'em" is their motto about the sound-money Democrats. The sound-money Democrats, on their part, must congratulate themselves, when they observe such things, that they have men of their own kind to vote for.

If the Buffalo Convention is ready to swallow the Chicago declaration for free silver, together with the condemnation of the enforcement of the Federal laws and the bold proposition to pack the Supreme Court, why should it not "fuse" with the New-York State Populists? A few genuine Populist Electors and a minor place on the State ticket is not an extravagant demand by the representatives of the party that furnished all the ideas and one of the candidates at Chicago.

One point must not be forgotten as to Maine. The only time it has been carried in a Presidential year against the Republicans, in thirty-six years, was in 1880, by a fusion of Democrats and Greenbackers. In that year the fusion vote was 73,717. In 1884, when the Democrats carried the whole country, their vote was only 58,508, or 15,205 less than in 1880. This fairly represents the strength of the Greenback sentiment at that time. It was able to cut down the Republican vote by about 5,000 and to make a difference of nearly 20,000 in the net result. And the voters who were Greenbackers in 1880 were much more likely to be for free silver now than those who had always been Republicans. This shows very plainly that in Maine there has been a definite advance in sound opinion far more remarkable than in Vermont for instance.

The way in which at least one silver-mine owner looks at the question of free coinage is described by the Hon WILLIAM J. COOMBS of Brooklyn in the course of a very clear and businesslike letter on the subject to The Eagle of that city:

> "I asked a mine owner why he wanted free coinage of silver. He answered: 'That is easily answered—because I want a large market for my silver and a high price.'
>
> "You say that you pay your miners $2.50 per day; that is equal to four ounces of silver at the present price. If you paid them in silver bullion you would give them about four ounces of it?'
>
> "Yes; about four ounces."
>
> "Now, if you succeed by the miner's help in getting this law passed, and you take the four ounces of silver to the mint and get five silver dollars for it, you will doubtless give him the whole amount?'"
>
> "Not at all; I should give him $2.50 of it."
>
> "Then you only would benefit by the change, for, instead of giving him four ounces of silver for a day's work, as you do now, you would be giving him only two ounces."
>
> His answer was: "Oh, we can get labor enough at our present price; the workmen will have the benefit of more steady employment."

Whatever may be the personal feelings of Mr. SEWALL, he may be proud of the work of his son.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—WILLIAM H. VIOGET, who was the first white child born in San Francisco, has a picture of the site of that city painted by his father in 1837. In that year the father, Capt. JOHN J. VIOGET, master of a French ship lying in San Francisco Bay, was induced by the Mexican authorities to survey the surrounding hills and lay out the town of Yerba Buena. He spent his leisure moments in making a water-color picture of the place. It shows only two small, old-fashioned houses standing white and alone on what is now Clay Street. Fort Point is also shown, but no other sign of life on land. Out in the bay swinging at their moorings are two big ships, a Frenchman and an American. A trading schooner, owned by JAMES LICK, and several smaller craft complete the picture. The Captain's wife was the only woman present at the raising of the American flag at San Francisco.

—Friday, the 11th inst., was the thirty-second anniversary of the occupation of Little Rock, Ark., by the Union soldiers. The Little Rock Gazette says that it has always been a mystery to the soldiers of the Confederacy stationed there at that time why Gen. PRICE gave up the capital of the State without a struggle after extensive preparations to defend it had been made, but that some fifteen years ago Col. THOMAS L. SNEED, who had been Gen. PRICE'S chief of staff, told its editor that Gen. HOLMES (who had turned over the command a few days before, and had gone southward himself) had sent a peremptory order to Gen. PRICE to abandon the city. Col. SNEED thought he still had the order among his papers, but he was unable to find it when its production was asked for.

—President ELIOT of Harvard University addressed a sound-money Democratic rally at Bar Harbor, Me., last Saturday night, and denounced the free-silver movement as meaning the dishonor of free institutions in the sight of the civilized world, the discrediting of a wide suffrage, and the arrest of the great undertaking which this American people has had in hand for more than 100 years, the undertaking to carry on wisely and securely a Government of the people, for the people, by the people. "I am one of millions," he said, "who do not believe that the American people are going to fall into this slough." The platform adopted at Indianapolis, he said, was, taken as a whole, the best declaration of true political principles since the early days of the Republican Party before the war.

—The sound-money Democrats of Florida will nominate their own candidates for Congress. Their Executive Committee has issued an address saying that the party is as well organized in the State as could be expected in the short time that has elapsed since the movement started, and that it will be fully perfected in every county. A vigorous campaign is to be conducted, and every legitimate effort made to carry the State for the Palmer and Buckner ticket. Their motto is equal rights, honest money, honest government, and the preservation of the Nation's honor. The election of the Democratic State ticket in October, the committee says, will not in any way indicate the strength of the National Democratic vote in November.

—The Sacramento (Cal.) Record-Union rather bitterly says: "Since woman is pushing into nearly all vocations to her injury and has invaded the business world and unjustly displaced the natural breadwinner, to the consequent detriment of domesticity and society, it is pleasant to know that one vocation has been opened to her for which she seems to be perfectly fitted." This vocation is gardening, for which The Record-Union says woman's tactfulness, patience, and nice judgment as to things graceful and beautiful, peculiarly fit her. Besides, it is a healthful vocation, brings her into the open air, and demands just enough of muscular effort to meet her capacity.

—That the end of the day of usefulness of the horse is approaching is not by any means conceded by The Kansas City (Mo.) Star. It says: "In whatever direction the breeder turns, if he will aim to attain the perfection of the class he is certain of a market for the product of his farm and the fruit of his labor. The horses that are a drug in the market are those of inferior grade, such as have been displaced by electricity and machinery. Good horses are as attractive now and as salable as ever, and the farmer can employ his time and opportunities to no better purpose than in breeding and developing the horse."

—"Supppose," says the Rev. SAM JONES of Georgia, "the Government owned all the grist mills in this country and Congress should enact a law that all corn should be ground by the Government mills free, and that while corn was worth but 18 cents a bushel the Government would stamp the sacks of meal so that it would bring 50 cents a bushel, and do this for nothing? It is a very hard matter to keep meal above the price of corn."

—On Thursday, Sept. 10, The St. Louis Republic, a rabid Bryan organ, said: "Keep your eyes on the State of Maine for the next five or six days. The Republicans down there seem not to be quite as happy as they were a few weeks ago." The Republicans of Maine have laid in a new supply of happiness since then.

—The Portland Oregonian surely owes an apology to its intelligent readers. It prints a long speech by ex-Gov. PENNOYER, as it bluntly says, "not because it has value, for it is rubbish and nonsense, but to gratify him and his Populist friends, mighty few of whom, however, will read it through."

—The first duty of a newspaper, according to The Worcester Spy, is to "tell the truth." The Spy here does not seem to be quite so keen-eyed as usual. The first duty of a newspaper is to get the news, and then to tell it truthfully.

—"There were others," according to The Atlanta Constitution: "LI shouldn't ask people why they were not in the war. He ought to know that some of us had to stay at home and pray for peace."

PERSONAL.

—The demand for tickets of admission to the address by ex-Congressman W. BOURKE COCKRAN in Chicago last Saturday evening was unparalleled in that city, and his speech captivated all hearers. The Times-Herald says that even Mr. BLAINE, who had a firmer hold upon the affections of the people of Chicago than any other man after GRANT, never was greeted with more enthusiasm by the city which he regarded as his greatest stronghold. The Inter Ocean says that the greatest orator of the orthodox Democracy of the East was welcomed by patriotic men of all parties in the West, just as MORTON, GRANT, SHERIDAN, DOUGLAS, and other old-time Democrats were welcomed everywhere when they sank their partisanship in their patriotism and stood by the Union and the Constitution in 1861. And The Tribune says that he gave free rein to his great power of word-painting, and yet he indulged his genius in this respect with so much prudence that the force of argument was not blunted, and his discussion in detail of all the fundamental virtues of a sound currency was a succession of forceful and telling arguments.

—When the report that Capt. DREYFUS had escaped reached Paris, the city was filled with excitement. The news spread like wildfire, the evening papers stopped their presses, the Jour even went to the expense of a 6 o'clock edition, and the Colonial Minister was besieged by reporters. The public does not know to this day exactly the nature of the evidence against DREYFUS, as no report of the court-martial was allowed. His counsel, Maitre DEMANGE, still believes in the ex-Captain's innocence. But in France a spy is never innocent, and DREYFUS was a spy. It would be unpatriotic to doubt it for a moment. He was consigned to perpetual silence on the Ile du Salut. He is watched day and night by three warders, who are forbidden to speak to him. A lamp burns in his room all night. Ships may not anchor in the Roads, and should any boat attempt to come ashore the warders are instructed to shoot their prisoner.

—Princess HELENE, the fiancée of the Prince of Naples, is described by one who has seen her frequently, as "of striking beauty, with large dark eyes, masses of blue-black hair, and a dazzling transparent complexion; but her greatest charm lies in her expression. She is of a very lively temperament, and possesses many accomplishments. She speaks English, French, and German with great fluency and an excellent accent; she plays the piano, and, particularly the violin, with a skill rare among amateurs; and, like every Montenegrin of either sex, she rides and shoots, of course, to perfection. She is very popular among her father's subjects, who often make her a vehicle for their petitions and grievances. During her brother's illness she would sit up four or five nights in succession by his bedside without exhibiting any signs of fatigue."

—The Minneapolis Times condemns the Indianapolis nomination: "It may be that the Indianapolis ticket—PALMER and BUCKNER—represents the traditional principles of the Democratic organization, but it may also be said that its nomination represents the party's traditional aptitude for stupid blundering. HORACE GREELEY once said that the Democratic Party was an organized blunder. It has never shown a better title to the characterization than by deliberately organizing an independent movement to defeat the very cause the success of which it has, ever since the Chicago Convention, declared to be essential to the industrial and commercial well-being of the Nation. Either the gold faction of the Democratic Party has been playing the hypocrite or it has again shown a willingness to sacrifice country to party. In any event it is the same old blundering, maundering, and driveling party—still lingering superfluous."

—Now that Senator JOHN W. DANIEL of Virginia is an ardent supporter of the Chicago platform, The Staunton Daily News reminds him that it was he who introduced in the United States Senate on the 12th of July, 1894, the resolution indorsing the prompt and vigorous measures adopted by President CLEVELAND to rebuke and repress by military force the rioters in Chicago who were interfering with the transportation of the mails. "When," asks The Daily News, "did Senator DANIEL cease to be one of the law-abiding masses of the people, who he declared were in full sympathy with and would support the President in his use of Federal troops to restore law and order?"

—It is said that the Duc D'ORLEANS has conceived the moderately mad idea of setting out after his marriage with a band of friends and followers to reach Khartoum, and check British influence in the Blue and White Nile districts. The Duc D'ORLEANS is foolish enough to conceive a scheme of this kind, but it is doubtful if he has the courage to carry it out. "Heroism without risk," on the Gilbert-Sullivanic principle, is more in the Duke's line than endangering his skin in an expedition similar to that in which the Marquis DE MORES met his death.

—The Chicago Tribune reiterates the story that it is the general belief in Indiana that Senator DANIEL W. VOORHEES will soon retire from public life because of the condition of his health. His trouble is understood to be an affection of the heart. His term in the United States Senate will end in March next. He has served in that body uninterruptedly since November, 1877, having been appointed by Gov. WILLIAMS at that time to fill the vacancy caused by the death of OLIVER P. MORTON.

—The defeat of Gov. JOHN GARY EVANS in the South Carolina primaries for election to the United States Senate has elicited from him an address thanking the 40,000 "reformers" who stood by him and bitterly denouncing those whom he calls open foes and secret enemies, false friends, traitors, and slanderers, who, abetted by a partisan and unscrupulous press, brought about his overthrow. Unluckily, he promises to try again at the first opportunity.

—The Rev. SAM JONES of Georgia says: "BRYAN is drawing many crowds to hear him. There is much whooping and hollering along the line. MCKINLEY seems to be staying at home, and his crowd not saying much. At the casual glance it seems that the Bryan movement is gaining force, if we did not know that an empty wagon makes ten times as much fuss going down the road as a loaded one."

—ATO JOSIF, one of MENELEK'S secretaries, has arrived at St. Petersburg by way of Odessa, with a variety of presents from the Negus to the Czar, including ivory, leopard and tiger skins, an elephant, and various weapons of war, adorned with precious stones, among them, it is averred, the shield and sword which MENELEK himself bore at the battle of Adowa.

—When Gov. BRADLEY of Kentucky goes away on stumping tours or for private business, he always pays Acting Governor WORTHINGTON for his services to the State out of his own pocket. When he is away on the State's business, he lets the State pay the man who takes the Executive chair. Gov. BRADLEY seems to have some commendable, if unique, ideas.

—A pleasing incident following the bitter struggle in the State election in Arkansas is the publication of a letter from the Hon. H. L. REMMEL, who was the Republican candidate for Governor, to Col. DAN W. JONES, his successful Democratic competitor, in which he shows a commendable spirit of good-will, saying: "Congratulations are in order, and I extend you mine."

—The Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin thinks that since the days of LINCOLN no public man in this country has made such effective short speeches as Major MCKINLEY. And yet many brief and pungent addresses were made by HORACE GREELEY as he swung around the circle in 1872, that have since been regarded as models of their kind.

—The German-American voters of Minnesota have formed a sound-money league and have enlisted for the war. They are full of enthusiasm, and they have many votes that will tell.

The President and the Platform.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, (Ind. Rep.)

That Mr. Cleveland must be deeply impressed with the iniquities of the Chicago platform is apparent. No personal feeling over the abuse heaped upon him by the men who nominated him four years ago could have sufficed to set him in open antagonism to the decrees of the party majority now. Some remembrance of the extraordinary loyalty given to him in the past would have prevented. Influences rising far above the personal affect him and direct his present course; and in the failure of his leadership over the party and in his momentary isolation there should, and no doubt will, go out to him as high a patriotic and popular regard as has ever been accorded to him in his more triumphant moments.

False Claims of Bryan Populists.

From The Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening.

Here is what Andrew Jackson, in his eighth annual message, had to say about a depreciation of the currency: "A depreciation of the currency is always attended by a loss to the laboring classes. This portion of the community have neither time nor opportunity to watch the ebbs and flows of the money market. Engaged from day to day in their useful toil, they do not perceive that, although their wages are nominally the same, or even somewhat higher, they are greatly reduced, in fact, by the rapid increase of currency, which, as it appears to make money abound, they are at first inclined to consider a blessing." The Bryan Populists claim to advocate the financial doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson, but the writings of both these great Democrats prove exactly the contrary.

QUESTION OF LEGAL TENDER.

Will Mr. Bryan Let Silver Rest on Its Own Merits?

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Mr. William J. Bryan, in one of the speeches he has made on his recent journey from Albany to the West, offered the following explanation of the effect of free coinage of silver:

> We say increase the demand for silver by legislation, and that new demand, acting with the demand now in existence, will operate upon the price of silver. We say that that new demand will be sufficient to consume all the silver coined at the mint, and being sufficient, will raise the value of silver bullion to $1.29 throughout the world. We have a reason for our belief. They simply say it won't do it, and then sit back and propose absolutely nothing.
>
> If we need relief from the gold standard we must secure it for ourselves, and if we must secure this relief for ourselves you can only secure it through a party which believes in the restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

It will be inferred by nearly every reader of this speech that Mr. Bryan and his supporters believe that by only opening the mints of the United States to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 such act alone will increase the demand for silver in such a way as to bring the value of silver bullion throughout the world from its present price of from 66 to 68 cents an ounce in gold to $1.29 an ounce. The discussion of this question by the advocates of free coinage is so conducted as to convey that impression and that impression only.

Let it be assumed that what Mr. Bryan calls for, to increase the demand for silver by legislation, is granted. Let it be assumed that by legislation the mints of the United States are opened to the free and unlimited coinage of silver bullion. Let it be assumed that bullion may be brought from any part of this country or of the world to be coined into silver dollars of the present standard of 15.988 to 1 at the expense of the taxpayers of this country. But with all this conceded there will remain one question which neither Mr. Bryan, Mr. Newlands, Senator Jones, Gen. Warner, nor any other prominent advocate of free coinage has yet dared to answer. It may happen that not one of these men will dare to answer it now, when it is put with two or three other questions which must of necessity follow the first one.

Mr. William J. Bryan and the other gentlemen named or any other advocates of free silver coinage are now challenged to answer these questions:

First—If those who now oppose you will support you in legislation for opening the mints of the United States to the free coinage of silver bullion at the ratio of 16 to 1, coupled with a repeal of the legal-tender provision by which these dollars are now given a forced circulation, will you accept that measure?

If you do not accept, then

Second—Is not your advocacy of the free coinage of silver bullion at the ratio of 16 to 1 wholly insufficient for your purpose?

Third—Do you not intend to maintain an act of legal tender under which you and your supporters may force the people of this country to accept standard silver dollars at the ratio of $1.29 in gold, whether you succeed or not in raising the bullion value of silver to that price in gold?

To Mr. Bryan certain questions must be put in yet more distinct terms. I would say to him:

You have been a conspicuous advocate of personal liberty and of free trade in goods.

On what ground, then, do you and your supporters propose to deprive the people of this country of free trade or free choice in money?

On what ground do you deny the right of private contract?

On what ground do you propose to deprive the workman who cannot wait, but must make a contract for the future payment of wages, of the right to demand good money made of gold, or money which will buy the greatest quantity of goods in this or any other country?

By what right and on what ground do you force any one to take silver dollars at $1.29, whether their bullion value is equal to that or not?

In other words, the writer does not hesitate to assert that any man who supports the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, without explaining that in addition to legislation to that effect his purpose cannot be accomplished without a legal-tender act forcing these dollars into use, is misleading the community. He is therefore keeping back an essential part of his plan, and is not entitled to credit or support for that reason.

It is necessary that this challenge should be given. It is right to use plain words in denouncing this force bill, under which bad money is to be put upon the people of this country.

These plain questions might well be put to every speaker proposing to make an address in support of free coinage in every State or town. In anticipation of such meeting, it would be well that some one should be upon the floor to demand replies to these questions from such speakers. Their sincerity and their comprehension of the subject may then be tested either by their evasion of the questions or by their effort to make a reply by which they shall not themselves be condemned.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

Justice Slow but Sure.

From The Chicago News.

For untold ages man has suffered from the musical paroxysms of the Favorite Pupil, and at last the Favorite Pupil has been laid low. It appears in this case that the budding musician who was arrested for stealing his teacher's violin has been taking lessons for four years, and yet could play but one tune, "The Arkansas Traveler," which was taught him rather as a reward for good behavior. It was through this one-tune répertoire that he was finally tracked down. "He may get away," the angry professor told the dubious minion of the law assigned on the case, "the violin may get away, but the one tune, never!" And laying his ear to the ground, the professor heard the beat of "The Arkansas Traveler," and found his man.

The real reason the capture of the aspiring musician appeals to the public so deeply is not sympathy with the plundered professor; if the youth could have played a dozen tunes, or only ten, not even languid interest could be aroused among outsiders, but when the awful fact sinks into the absorbing intellect of the city that for four years this miserable wretch has been doing nothing but playing "The Arkansas Traveler," stopping only for meals, a relieved sigh makes itself heard. Some nervous persons object to having the scale of C played for one hour straight in the flat above, others have been known to take gloomy views of life while favorite pupils next door developed a constant passion for "Silvery Waves" or variations on "The Old Oaken Bucket," but nothing so barbarous, so homicidal in its influence, as a four years' devotion to one solitary jig has ever been heard of, and the wonder is that there was enough left of the Favorite Pupil for the professor to trail down.

Bryan and the Tariff.

From The Dallas (Texas) News.

In his letter of acceptance Mr. Bryan of Nebraska dodges the tariff question with a skill that is actually suspicious.

A HARVEST JINGLE.

Fodder in de shock now,
Cotton in de gin;
Solid ez a rock now—
Money comin' in!
O Mister Possum, up in de sweetgum tree,
You lookin' mighty purty, an you smilin' right at me!

Supper on de griddle,
Preacher sayin' grace;
Feller wid a fiddle
A-takin' er his place!
O Mister Possum, up in de sweetgum tree,
You lookin' mighty purty, an you smilin' right at me!

—Atlanta Constitution.

SULTAN SENDS A REPLY

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE HEARS FROM "THE GREAT ASSASSIN."

He Says the Outrages Against the Liberty of Conscience and the Persecutions of Christians in Certain Provinces of His Empire Are Pretended, and that Christians Have Been Treated as Other Subjects and Have Been Protected.

While the massacres and persecutions of native Christians were going on in Armenia, last year, the missionaries there from America forwarded many appeals for help to the religious denominations in the United States. In response to these, it was decided by the officers of the Evangelical Alliance to make one last appeal to the Sultan for mercy and justice toward his unfortunate subjects. A handsomely engrossed petition was drawn up, late in the Spring, and in April it was sent to the State Department at Washington, whence it was forwarded to the Turkish ruler. William E. Dodge, President of the Alliance, on his return from Europe a few days ago, found a reply from the Turkish Minister.

The petition was dated March 26, 1896. It was addressed to the Sultan, and, after a few introductory remarks, regarding the nature of the Evangelical Alliance, reviewed the reports of religious persecution in Turkey, and recalled the "Hatti Humayoun, a treaty which is still in force, with the sacred guarantees of both civic and religious rights of your Majesty's non-Mussulman subjects."

It also recalled the Berlin treaty, made in 1878, which confirmed the right of religious liberty guaranteed by the Sublime Porte, and then asked how, in the face of these enactments, it could be possible that religious persecution within his Majesty's empire had become a painful and persistent reality.

The petition then proceeded to furnish many facts to prove that religious freedom had been and was being unlawfully assailed in the empire. It told how churches had been plundered, women and children slain, and stated that the signers were compelled to believe that the hostile motive had been essentially religious. It appealed to the Sultan, in the name of the Christians of the United States and of the world, to fulfill the existing and sacred guarantees of religious freedom in Turkey.

"Candor and sincerity toward your Majesty constrain us to say, with all solemnity and earnestness," it stated in conclusion, "that unless this, our petition, is granted, and persecutions are brought to an end, and the Christians in Turkey are guaranteed life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, we shall leave no effort untried to unite all the liberty-loving people of the civilized world in urging the Governments to avenge the wrongs and sufferings of the Christians within your empire."

Months passed and the authors of the petition were in doubt as to whether it had ever reached its destination. In the middle of last month, however, a messenger from the Turkish Consulate took a letter to the office of the Evangelical Alliance addressed in French to Mr. Dodge. The following is a correct translation:

"IMPERIAL LEGATION OF TURKEY.
"WASHINGTON, Aug. 4, 1896.

"Sir: I have received to-day the following dispatch, dated July 19, 1896, from his Excellency Tewfik Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, in answer to the letter of March 26, 1896, which the Evangelical Alliance for the United States of America has caused to be sent to his Imperial Majesty:

"'The Evangelical Alliance for the United States of America has sent to his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, our august master, a letter, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, concerning the pretended outrages against the liberty of conscience and the persecutions of Christians in certain provinces of empire.

"'As you will perceive by perusing this letter of writing, the statements therein made, drawn from hostile sources, do not conform to the truth. Indeed, all impartial persons are unanimous in recognizing that since the reign of Sultan Osman I., the founder of the illustrious imperial dynasty, up to our day the Christians of Turkey have been treated in the same manner as the other subjects of the empire, and that the imperial Government has protected their property, their lives, and their honor, and has assured them full and entire liberty of conscience. This principle, sanctioned by the imperial firman which the Sultan Orkhan delivered to his brother when he had appointed him commander-in-chief of the imperial army, has been later on confirmed in a more precise manner by his illustrious successors. It can be seen, therefore, how complete the security is which the Christians in Turkey enjoyed since the foundation of the empire.

"'Furthermore, the state of prosperity in which the latter find themselves is actual proof that the imperial Government has assured them, as well as to its other subjects, all the well being which they might desire; that the complaints of those among them who pretend to be oppressed are absolutely without foundation, and that the latter have recourse to this expedient in order to justify their seditious attitude.

"'While the inhabitants of our lands are thus at liberty to profess their religion, the other nations, profiting by the state of barbarism of African peoples that have not yet been reached by civilization, force them to embrace Christianity, violating thus their liberty of conscience.

"'Again, nobody will deny that a great number of Mussulmans of other countries see themselves forced to emigrate to Turkey in order to have their honor, their lives, and their property protected against the arbitrary and vexatious procedure which they suffer from the hands of Christians, and to seek a refuge with the Khalifat.'

"I pray you to inform me when this letter is received, and permit me to assure you of my great respect. MAVROYENI.

"To the President of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States of America, New-York."

Regarding this latest official declaration of the Turkish Government upon the position it occupies toward the Christian subjects within its domains, the Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D., General Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States, said yesterday:

"It is a superlative illustration of consummate impudence and mendacity. The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs regards the fact that the Turkish Government has laid itself under obligations to protect its Christian subjects as a sufficient proof that they have enjoyed full and entire liberty of conscience, and adds: 'It can be seen, therefore, how complete the security is which the Christians in Turkey have enjoyed since the foundation of the empire.'"

"It would be impossible to say how many of the Christian subjects of the Turk have been massacred since Osman I., but making no account of any number less than 10,000 at a time, there have been 153,000 slaughtered since 1822. If the subject were not so hideous, we might suppose that the Turkish Minister were indulging himself in humor.

"The Evangelical Alliance suffers a sense of shame and indignation that the nations representing Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Greek Christianity should, with ample knowledge of the facts, have stood by and permitted these atrocities at the hands of 'the great assassin.'"

LI HUNG CHANG'S AUTOGRAPH.

The Only Thing of Value He Left in England.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 15.—In the course of a speech before the Associated Chambers of Commerce, sitting here to-day, Sir Henry Stafford Northcote, M. P., said that the Chinese Viceroy Li Hung Chang had left nothing in England more valuable than his autograph. This remark caused great laughter.

The introduction of a resolution upon the subject of massacres of Armenians caused an animated debate. A number of members protested against the intrusion of the conference into political matters, and the Chairman postponed the putting of the motion.

The meeting debated a resolution submitted by the South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce declaring that a commercial union between the colonies and the mother country would tend to promote the permanence and prosperity of the British Empire, and that the association would therefore urge her Majesty's Government to take every possible opportunity of furthering this object. The resolution met with considerable opposition and was eventually withdrawn.

A DENIAL FROM GEN. WEYLER.

He Did Not Telegraph to Madrid that Prisoners Had Been Shot.

HAVANA, Sept. 15.—The cable dispatch received in New-York from Madrid on Sunday last, stating that Capt. Gen. Weyler had cabled to the Government that he had caused fifty-one prisoners to be shot, was untrue. Gen. Weyler never sent such a dispatch to Madrid.

Considerable excitement prevails in commercial circles.

The Spanish bank has closed its exchange department.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Standard's Madrid correspondent telegraphs that the Spanish newspapers are making an outcry because the Naval and Military Supreme Court has annulled the sentences passed on the crew of the filibustering schooner Competitor, and directed that they be given a new trial before an ordinary court-martial in Havana. Spain will now negotiate with the United States regarding the jurisdiction of the Colonial court. A decision will not be given for some months. The decision cannot entail death.

THE KILLING OF CHARLES GOVIN.

An Investigation Being Made by the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The State Department is manifesting an active interest in the reported hacking to pieces by Spaniards in Cuba of Charles Govin, an American newspaper correspondent, and Consul General Lee has demanded a full report on the affair from Captain General Weyler.

If the Spaniards are unable to refute the strong affidavits already in possession of this Government, an apology and indemnity will be peremptorily called for. The State Department is informed that Govin, who had his American passport and carried no arms, had lost his way and was captured July 9 last by the Spanish Colonel Ochoa, who had him bound to a tree and hacked to pieces with machetes.

Consul General Lee will press the matter to a conclusion as promptly as possible.

CANADA FORBIDS FILIBUSTERING.

A Proclamation Against It in The Official Gazette.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 15.—An extra of The Official Gazette was issued to-day with a proclamation which runs as follows:

"Whereas, it has been represented to us that certain persons within our Dominion of Canada, and without our license, are preparing or fitting out a naval or military expedition against the dominions of his Majesty the King of Spain—to wit, against the Island of Cuba, and,

"Whereas, we are on terms of friendship and amicable intercourse with his said Majesty and with his several subjects and others inhabiting within the countries, territories, and dominions of his Majesty, the same is forbidden under the Foreign Enlistment act of 1870 of Britain."

Speech of the Queen of Holland.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 15.—The Queen Regent opened the session of the States General in person to-day. In her speech to the Chamber, her Majesty said that, although the agricultural outlook was unfavorable, all of the other industries in the kingdom were in a prosperous condition. Her Majesty said that bills would be pushed forward for the establishment of a system of workmen's accident insurance and for reforms in the system of communal finance.

Martinelli Starts for New-York.

ROME, Sept. 15.—Archbishop Martinelli, the newly appointed Papal Delegate to the United States, has started for New-York.

ANNIE RUSSELL AS SUE.

A Charming Portrayal in a Play by Bret Harte and Pemberton.

"Sue," the new comedy in three acts, written by Bret Harte, with the help of T. Edgar Pemberton, (who has preserved in a book full accounts of the elder Sothern's practical jokes to gladden posterity,) has some of the qualities and elements a good play must possess. Its characterization is picturesque and pleasingly varied, its story is not needlessly involved, and its dialogue is always better than the ordinary, and often very smart.

On the other hand, "Sue" has faults which, it is to be feared, may prove fatal. Its lack of rational motive would not be so bad if any one of its principal personages could command the sympathy of a theatre audience, or even retain its respect. But Sue, though she is piquant, droll, heroic, and lachrymose by turns, is never really human.

Her ignorance, not of the manners of polite society, with which she has nothing to do, but of the common facts of life is simply impossible. Her forlorn position excites pity when she reluctantly consents to marry a man she does not love rather than dwell longer with her selfish, brutal father; and, thereafter, she is frequently amusing, even delightfully so as she is portrayed by Annie Russell in the performance at Hoyt's Theatre. But she is not to be taken seriously.

If people will accept her and her tale of marital woe as a comic trifle intended to increase the hilarity of the present hour there may be hope for the play. If they insist that the breaking of several commandments, accompanied by the explosion of gunpowder, must be serious or nothing, then, in spite of Miss Russell's charming acting, of the excellent work of some of her associates, of the extravagant fun of the Vigilance Committee in the last act, and the appropriate scenic setting Mr. Charles Frohman has given it, "Sue" must go into the limbo of soon forgotten plays.

It will be a pity, but false praise cannot save a play, or overconsiderate criticism make people pay money to see it. There were many pleasing moments in last night's performance. There was some honest applause for the actors.

Sue is a girl who has lived all her life in border settlements and on prairie schooners. She has seen her mother wither away and die before her time. She has seen her father drink whisky and heard him talk. Naturally she seeks her companions among calves and heifers. Her father, to get rid of her, compels her to marry Ira Beasley, an uncouth farmer. When she is married she does not know that husbands and wives ever kiss each other, and she fancies that after the ceremony she can live in the barn with the colts. After three years of dull wedded life on the Lone Farm, it falls to her lot to hide a fugitive pursued by Sheriff's officers. He is a handsome circus acrobat, and in his hasty flight he has had no time to remove his tights and spangles. She adores him at first sight, and tells him so; she kisses him passionately, and promises to go away with him. But as they are going he tells her that he intends to fasten a crime he has committed upon her husband. Whereupon she returns to establish her husband's good name and declare her undying devotion to him.

Besides Miss Russell's acting, that of Theodore Roberts, as a Sheriff in his cups, is good work, while Guy Standing is a regular living picture as the acrobat, and expresses all there is in the fellow's character very well. Horace Lewis and Samuel Reed play comic parts with skill and humor. Mr. Haworth can make nothing interesting of dull-witted, dirty, selfish, maudlin Beasley.

Ira Beasley	Joseph Haworth
Silas Prescott	Horace Lewis
Parson Davies	Louis Massen
Jim Wynd	Guy Standing
John Scott	Theodore Roberts
Jeff Bragg	William Bonelli
Will Olber	James Kearney
Judge Lynch	Sam Reed
Saleratus Bill	Collin Sadiston
Jack Miller	W. C. Masson
Annie Olber	Anita Rothe
Sue	Annie Russell

HILL THE BOSS AFTER ALL

Continued from Page 1.

as to give the Populists a few places on the Electoral ticket. They were willing to vote for the Bryan and Sewall Electors in exchange for a few who would go for "Tom" Watson.

A committee of Populists was here in the morning and tried to engineer a deal with such members of the State Committee as they could find. The committee consisted of David D. Rosseau, C. R. White, President of the National Farmers' Alliance; E. W. S. Fero, Chairman of the Populist State Committee; C. B. Matthews, Populist candidate for Governor four years ago, and Col. A. C. Fisk of Denver. These men found the same difficulty that about every one else has found—the machine was so badly disorganized that no one could speak with any authority, or outline the plans of the convention.

Mr. Fero said the committee was here to request that representatives of his party be put on the Electoral ticket, and that such nominations be made that it could support them.

"There need not be two tickets in the field for the same purpose when one will do," Mr. Fero said. "We want to keep our strength together."

The committeemen made little headway during the day, further than to make arrangements formally to present their proposition to the State Committee. They will ask the State Committee to appoint a committee to confer with them.

SAYS THEY "CAN'T STOP HIM."

Sulzer Thinks He Is a Candidate for the Governorship.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15.—William Sulzer came in on the Empire State Express this afternoon, opened headquarters at the Genesee House, and announced that he was going to be nominated for Governor.

"They can't stop me," he said.

"Is Tammany for you?" asked an innocent person.

"I don't know. Perhaps it would be better for me to be nominated without Tammany," said Mr. Sulzer.

John C. Sheehan declares that Tammany has no candidate.

Sulzer has in some way or another obtained a few votes through the State.

Judge Downs of Binghamton, who looks like a man who enjoys a practical joke, is likely to place Sulzer in nomination. He says that he is the logical candidate of this convention. There may be something in that, if there is to be anything logical about this convention.

When the Tammany men arrived to-night they avoided Sulzer's headquarters.

ARRIVAL OF TAMMANY.

The Braves Are Escorted to Their Hotels by Buffalo Men.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15.—Tammany came to town to-night with much ado and placed itself on exhibition before the Buffalo public as it paraded from the station to the Genesee House. John C. Sheehan came in on the first Tammany special, which arrived soon ater 9 o'clock over the Central. It was expected he would march in the parade at the head of the braves, but after waiting a little while for the other specials to arrive he went quietly to his rooms at the Genesee House and got ready to attend the meeting of the State Committee.

The braves came in two trains over the Central, one over the West Shore, one over the Erie, and one over the Lehigh Valley. The train over the Lehigh Valley was delayed at Geneva by some trouble with the piston rod of the locomotive. The other specials arrived nearly on time.

The Buffalo Reception Committee and a brass band were at the station to receive the Tammanyites. Those who arrived on the first four trains formed in line at the station, and headed by the Reception Committee and the band, they marched to the Genesee House. There was a big crowd out to receive them. George W. Plunkitt, Senator B. J. Martin, and Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan headed the procession. There was a big display of fireworks around the Genesee House. Thomas J. Dunn, Charles F. Murphy, Senator Grady, Senator Featherson, and almost all of the Tammany leaders were in the line.

Tammany is here nearly 1,000 strong. The braves are wearing the same badge as that worn at Chicago—a small American flag pendant from a bar, with the word "Tammany" on it, and supporting a medallion with an Indian's head pictured upon it. The only difference in the badge is that at Chicago there was a gold rim about the medallion, while here the rim is of silver.

The braves who came in on the belated Lehigh Valley train also were escorted to their hotels by the Reception Committee and the band. On the special over the Erie, ex-Senator T. C. O'Sullivan and a few other talkers delivered silver speeches at some of the stations.

NOTES OF THE CONVENTION.

Facts of Interest Relating to Delegates and Delegations.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15.—A small card was pasted about the hotel corridors to-night bearing this inscription:

For Governor—WILLIAM SULZER.
Representative of the plain people.
The friend of organized labor. The foe of monopolies and trusts. A man that can win.

This is as funny as anything in Buffalo, and there are lots of funny things here. If the convention wants fully to emphasize the fact that it is a crazy-horse affair, it will nominate Sulzer.

The belief that he can be nominated has become almost a mania with Sulzer, in the face of the fact that he cannot get a vote of his own delegation from Tammany. Mr. Sulzer has allowed his ambition to outgrow his reason, and his head to outgrow his hat.

He has an idea that he will be able to stampede this convention as Bryan did the convention at Chicago. In all this Sulzer has not been fair to Register John Reilly, who made him Assemblyman first, Speaker next, and Congressman next. Some kind friend of Sulzer ought to call him back to the realms of reason.

***

The bars here are trying to make capital out of the situation. Over some of them is displayed an invitation to purchase a "Bryan silver fizz." There is a "gold dollar" saloon here. There is also a silver dollar saloon here. The Democratic patronage between them seems to be very fairly divided.

***

Mayor McGuire of Syracuse, a young man to whom must be given the credit of having fought his own way up, had this to say about the delegation from Onondaga: "We are not for John Boyd Thacher, unless he makes some written statement or puts himself on record on the money question. Mr. Thacher, for all we know, is a gold man. I am satisfied that this convention will not declare for a man who is a gold man any more than the Chicago Convention would have done after adopting a silver platform."

***

Major John Corwin of Chicago, an inveterate searcher after political information, is here. Major Corwin came direct from Louisville, where he went to see what kind of affair the Palmer and Buckner ratification meeting was.

"How was it in Louisville?" said he to-night. "Well, sah, let me tell you, sah, it was the biggest kind of demonstration I've seen. I've seen lots of 'em, and I never saw anything more enthusiastic. Seems to me that Buckner—old Simon Bolivar Buckner—is going to tear up things in that State and make it a mighty difficult matter to get it in the Bryan column."

Then the Major calmly looked over the Buffalo Convention crowd, and said, rather sadly: "Say, sah, this don't seem to be right. It ain't sizing up properly. Where are all the old war hosses? Whar's Hill, and whar's Croker, and the rest of them? It don't look right."

***

Henry W. Cornell is here, with a boom. He is one of the assistants in the St. John curiosity shop, in New-York City. He is a son of ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell, and he proudly calls himself "a grandson of the founder of Cornell University." The boom that Mr. Cornell has with him is for Henry W. Cornell for member of the State Committee from "any old district." Mr. Cornell is for Sulzer for Governor.

***

Wanted, in Buffalo, at once—A fool killer of great capacity. He should bring a corps of assistants.

***

A dispatch from Watertown says: "Jefferson County delegates, who left here this morning for the Democratic State Convention in Buffalo, will present the name of Wilbur F. Porter, Commissioner of the Court of Claims and presiding officer of that body, as a candidate for the nomination for Governor. They will ask it, not only on the grounds of Mr. Porter's party loyalty, long service, and fitness, but for the purpose of offsetting the influence of ex-Gov. Flower in Northern New-York, in his opposition to Bryan and free silver."

In the State Convention of 1891 it was Wilbur F. Porter who placed Roswell P. Flower in nomination for Governor. When the sound-money plank of that convention was read, it was greeted with manifestations of great joy.

***

A politician of Geneva who is here to attend the convention said to THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent this afternoon: "There are 150 Democrats in my village who will not vote for Bryan. There are, at least 300 Democrats who will not stand the platform of Chicago in Orleans County. This county will give an unprecedented plurality for McKinley."

***

—Tammany men are having a lot of fun over Mr. Sulzer's candidacy. Thomas J. Dunn, the leader of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, has been nominated by his friends for Governor, and they declare that he will be in the race as long as Sulzer is. Mr. Dunn would not cut a very much bigger figure in the race if he was in reality a candidate than Mr. Sulzer.

***

—A dispatch was received here to-night from New-York City stating that ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant had asked ex-Police Justice Daniel F. McMahon if he did not desire to be re-elected as a member of the State Committee. That Mr. Grant does not want to serve again is generally well known. Mr. McMahon, however, when seen at 11 o'clock to-night, said he had received no word from the ex-Mayor.

STATE COMMITTEE MEETS.

Names Thomas F. Grady for Temporary Chairman.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15.—The Democratic State Committee met in one of the parlors of the Iroquois Hotel at 10:30 o'clock to-night. The session, as usual, was brief. Chairman James W. Hinkley of Poughkeepsie presided.

There were four contests, and the preliminary roll of delegates as adopted by the committee contained, in the names of the regular delegates in Albany, the delegates represented by the present State Committeeman in Monroe, the regular delegates headed by E. B. Norris in Wayne, and the delegates headed by State Committeeman F. W. Brown in Wyoming.

Thomas F. Grady, State Senator from New-York City, was, on motion of Tammany Hall Leader James J. Martin, named as temporary Chairman of the convention.

Charles R. De Freest, Calvin J. Huson, George R. Brewster, Dr. R. M. Greene, A. E. Hoyt, and Thomas Carroll were named as temporary Secretaries.

The Secretary of the State Committee was, on motion of B. J. York of Kings, instructed to present a resolution to the State Convention providing that as only a Judge of the Court of Appeals is to be elected at the Fall election of 1897, the State Committee in its discretion be authorized to nominate and name the Democratic candidate for Judge without calling a State convention. The committee then adjourned.

Hill at Home and Silent.

ALBANY, Sept. 15.—Senator Hill remained at his suburban home, Wolfert's Roost, today, and had no statement whatever to make to the press.

CURRENCY GOING SOUTH.

Gold Deposited in the Sub-Treasury to Meet the Transfers.

The deposits of gold in the Sub-Treasury yesterday aggregated $600,000, all of which was in exchange for greenbacks avowedly for local consumption. The Bank of Montreal furnished $500,000 of this gold, and the American Exchange National Bank the other $100,000. Transfers of currency to Southern points by the Sub-Treasury yesterday amounted to $340,000, of which about $225,000 was for New-Orleans.

It is expected that there will be some gold from England on the steamship Majestic, which is due to-day. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will have $500,000 in gold on the Normannia, which sailed from Hamburg Thursday. Advices received in Wall Street from London were to the effect that £74,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for shipment to the United States.

The exportation of silver continues on a moderate scale, but the market for silver in London has been quite weak for some days. The steamship Paris, which sails for Europe to-day, will take out 398,000 ounces of silver, shipped as follows: M. Guggenheim's Sons, 178,000 ounces; J. & W. Seligman & Co., 145,000 ounces, and Handy & Harman, 75,000 ounces.

The steamer Yumuri, from Havana, brought $117,000 in bar silver, consigned to James E. Ward & Co., in transit to London.

A. S. HEWITT FOR CONGRESS.

Nominated by Sound-Money Men in the Twelfth District.

The sound-money Democrats of the Twelfth Congressional District met at 319 East Thirty-fifth Street last night, and nominated ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt as their candidate for Congress. They passed resolutions as follows:

"Resolved, That we, the delegates of the Twelfth Congressional District of the Protection Democracy of New-York County, in convention assembled, do nominate as our candidate for representative in Congress the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, ex-Mayor of New-York City, and one of its most eminent and distinguished citizens, a life-long Democrat, successful merchant, a man who has devoted his entire life to public affairs and its institutions, who has been honored as the chief executive officer of this city, and as the Chairman of the Democratic National Convention of 1876; who has served several terms in Congress from this district with honor and distinction, one of the ablest representatives who ever sat in the National Legislature, one of our foremost public men, statesmen, and distinguished fellow-citizens, whose extensive knowledge and public experience make it imperative on our part, nay, a necessity, that he be returned to Congress, in this impending financial crisis, and, be it further resolved, that his nomination by this convention be made by acclamation."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Fighting with Ice Since May.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 15.—The American bark Salina, 153 days from New-York, bound for Ivigtut, South Greenland, arrived here yesterday for orders, having failed to reach her destination, owing to heavy ice floes, which it was impossible to penetrate. She has been battling in the ice since May 12. This prevalence of ice off South Greenland will, it is believed, injuriously affect Lieut. Peary's chances of getting north along the Greenland coast.

BAGGAGE LOOTED AT SEA

TRUNKS IN THE HOLD OF THE NEW-YORK BROKEN OPEN.

Ship's Fireman, Who Was Supposed to Have Fallen Overboard, Secreted in the Baggage Room—He and a Cabin Steward Whom He Accused Arrested—Existence of a Syndicate of Sea Robbers Suspected—Suicide of a Deck Steward.

Two men on the steamship New-York were arrested when that vessel came into port from Liverpool yesterday.

They were charged with theft. One was Patrick Moran, twenty-five years old, of 315 West Forty-first Street, this city, who went as a passenger on the New-York's last trip out, and returned as a fireman. He had never been to sea before, and is said to be an old offender by the police.

The other prisoner was William Hyde, an Englishman who had been in the employ of the company for eight years, having first been a pantry boy, and of late, until arrested, a bedroom steward. From his previous good record entire confidence was reposed in him.

It appears that when the New-York was two days out from Southampton Moran was reported missing. A thorough search failed to find him, and it was concluded that he had jumped overboard. It occurred to the searchers that the hold containing passengers' "not wanted" baggage had been overlooked.

The door which leads into that compartment from the main deck, just forward of the second-cabin bulkhead, was found to be open. Baggage was disarranged and Moran stood in the middle of the compartment with four razors, two in each hand. Master-at-Arms Dickson, Storekeeper Collins, and Boatswain's Mate Crockett, threatened and ironed him.

He had broken open several pieces, and he had concealed things about his clothes, including a case of surgical instruments, three brooches, two rings, and other jewelry and small articles of value.

One of the stolen articles was a diamond pin that the Prince of Wales had given to J. Darling, the Australian cricketer.

Moran at first refused to answer questions put to him designed to show if he had accomplices, but finally, when taken to Capt. Passow's cabin, he said that Hyde had "put him up to the job"; that he was "hard up," and, without realizing what it meant, had agreed to Hyde's scheme. He was to hide in the baggage compartment and Hyde was to take food to him and assist in secreting the plunder, and they were to divide the proceeds when they got to New-York.

Hyde denied that he had either instigated the robbery or had any knowledge of it.

Both of the men, however, were placed in confinement. The owners of the stolen property were found, and it was returned to them.

The men were placed in the custody of the police yesterday morning, and were arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth, in the Centre Street Police Court. The Magistrate decided that the case should go to the Federal authorities, the crime charged having been committed on the high seas. The men were accordingly taken before United States Commissioner Alexander. The complaint drawn up by Assistant United States District Attorney Koehler was signed by Chief Officer Rogers of the New-York.

The prisoners were held in $2,500 bail for examination at 11 o'clock this morning.

This is but one of many robberies that have been reported during the past season of transatlantic travel, and the police were quoted yesterday as stating the belief that the robberies were the work of an organized gang working in conjunction with employes.

Vice President James A. Wright scouted this idea yesterday. He said in substance that a big steamship of to-day is like a big city, and where many are gathered there may be a thief or a dishonest servant.

There was a supposed suicide on board the New-York. George Candy, one of the deck stewards, was reported missing Monday morning. A search was made, but he could not be found, and it is supposed that he jumped overboard during the early morning hours.

A concert was given in the saloon the same evening for the benefit of Candy's widow and orphans. Senator-elect J. B. Foraker of Ohio and Senator James Smith, Jr., of New-Jersey presided. The sum of $861 was raised, and that amount will be handed over to Mrs. Candy when the New-York returns to Southampton.

Candy was twenty-seven years of age and lived in Southampton.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Edward Russell Young.

Edward Russell Young, a Wall Street broker, died Monday at the homestead of his family, in Smithtown, L. I. He had been ill for a long time. Mr. Young was in his sixty-third year. Before the war and since he took a great interest in military affairs. As a member of Company B, Seventh Regiment, he was one of those to answer the first call of the Government for troops on the breaking out of the civil war.

Mr. Young returned shortly afterward from Washington, and, with Gen. J. V. Meserole and others, organized the Forty-seventh Regiment in Brooklyn. After the war he became Major of the Forty-seventh Regiment. For many years he lived in Newark, N. J. Until recently he was associated in business with Martin & Runyon, brokers, at 100 Broadway. He leaves a wife and two sons. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon from the house of his brother, Charles S. Young, 399 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Leopold Hecht.

Leopold Hecht died Monday at the German Hospital, Park Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, in his fiftieth year. Mr. Hecht was born in the Eleventh Ward of this city. He began business life as a bookkeeper. He afterward became a member of the firm of Schultz & Hecht, dealers in ladies' hats, on Greene Street, and afterward on Mercer Street. Then he conducted a pawnbroker's establishment on Ninth Avenue for about eight years, and in May, 1894, he organized the Provident Loan Society of New-York, of which he was Superintendent at the time of his death. He leaves a wife and three children.

Obituary Notes.

—Benjamin Smith, seventy-six years old, for forty-five years in the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, New-York City, died Monday night in the Elizabeth (N. J.) General Hospital after a brief illness. He was for eleven years Treasurer of the Episcopal Church Convention of New-Jersey, and was a prominent member of Trinity Episcopal Church, Elizabeth. Mr. Smith resided at Dunellen until five years ago. A son and three daughters, two of whom reside at Newport, R. I., survive him. The body will be forwarded to Newport for burial.

—The Rev. John Wesley Sehan died Monday night at his home, 74 Roseville Avenue, Newark, N. J., after an illness of five weeks. Dr. Sehan had been a member of the Newark Conference of the Methodist Church for forty-one years, and during that time occupied the pulpits of the most prominent churches in the conference. He retired seven years ago on account of a stroke of paralysis. A widow, two daughters, and a son survive him.

—James B. Doyle, President of the Northwestern National Bank of Philadelphia, and a well-known business man, died yesterday at Atlantic City after a lingering illness. He was sixty years of age. He was a large owner of real estate, and was also a Director of the Bucks County Trust Company at Doylestown, Penn. Mr. Doyle was a member of the Philadelphia Union League Club. A widow and two sons survive him.

—John H. Eggers, for several years a dealer in confectioners' supplies at 138 Varick Street, died Monday, after a short illness, at his home, 84 Dominick Street. Mr. Eggers was born near Bremen, Germany, in 1844. He came to New-York in 1868, and since that time had been a resident of the Ninth Ward. He leaves a wife and one son.

MLLE. ANNA HELD ARRIVES.

Naive Talk of the Parisian Beauty and $1,500-a-Week Singer.

Anna Held, the Parisian beauty and singer, who has been engaged for three months to appear in Evans and Hoey's "A Parlor Match," at the Herald Square Theatre, arrived on the steamship New-York yesterday, wearied of the journey, yet vivaciously confident that the art which won

Anna Held,
Parisian Beauty and Singer.

for her the praises of Paris, London, and Lucerne will find for her a place in the admiration of Americans.

Much has been said and written about the beauty of this child of France who, according to her managers, is to receive $1,500 a week, and her songs and her method of making them felt have been elaborately described. Rumors were dissolved into truth yesterday afternoon, when she received callers in her apartments in the Hotel Netherland.

Miss Held is twenty-two years old and of medium stature—she may be two inches above five feet. Her figure is plump and graceful. Her face is oval, and almost the only departure in it from the sculptor's lines of beauty is the nose, which is somewhat large, and with a saucy tendency toward tip-tilt. Her mouth is small and of the cupid's bow type; her cheeks have a delicate rose tint, but the chiefest charm is great, hazel eyes, over which hang long curtains, deeply fringed. With her eyes she talks as much as with her lips, and the combination of both cannot fail to be effective with an audience.

Her head is of good shape, and close to it, and hanging over small, pink ears, lies a mass of finely stranded hair, attractive in the seeming negligence with which it is arranged.

She speaks English—a little, she says; excellently, declare those who talked to her yesterday. She sings a good many songs in French, and uses her rare command over her face to put into the words a meaning that cannot be found in a cursory reading. She has one or two English songs, the words of which are as innocent as childhood. When she sings them—well, she will sing them next Monday night.

"I come from Lucerne right here," she said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "I have been in London, and, oh, they were so good to me there. They gave me, somebody did, a diamond necklace and a silver bicycle."

"Do you ride the bicycle?" somebody asked.

"Oh, yes, I ride when I don't fall off. I didn't bring my bicycle with me, but I've got my suit. I tried—what you call them?—knickerbockers once, and they were, oh, so shocking. I'll never try them again. I wear now a short—not too short—skirt, with leggins. I'm going to ride while I'm here."

"Are you going to Chicago?" asked a Porkopolitan, who was in the room.

"Cheecago? Cheecago?" asked Miss Held, with contracted brow. "Oh, yes; I heard of Cheecago. I know my geography. They had an exposition in Chicago.

"I was sick the last few days coming here, but I was able to take part in the concert the night before we landed. I sang my songs, and took up most of the money. It all goes to the widow of the poor fellow who jumped overboard. We got $517, and I sold programmes for $300 of that.

"I sang my little English song, 'Come and Play with Me.' Senator Foraker was on board. He said that he and all his friends would come and play with me at the Herald Square Theatre, and that he would bring an umbrella to pound the floor in applause.

"What is a cocktail?" asked Miss Held, suddenly turning big imploring eyes on "Ted" Marks, who is her agent. "I heard you say on the boat that you were going to get a cocktail. I must have one soon, just to know what it is."

Miss Held sang two of her songs, and everybody was enthusiastic.

G. M. BROCKWAY NOT DEAD.

J. H. Breslin's Nephew Is in a Sanitarium Near Denver.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 15.—George Maxwell Brockway, who was reported as dead by a New-York newspaper yesterday, is alive in a sanitarium in a suburb of this city.

Mr. Breslin's Statement.

James H. Breslin, proprietor of the Gilsey House and uncle of George Maxwell Brockway, said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"I was astonished when I read the story of my nephew's death. I did not believe it, for I made special arrangements when I sent Mr. Brockway to Denver last March that I was to be notified immediately of the least change in his condition. He is in charge of a faithful nurse, and all expenses incidental to his proper care and treatment are paid by me every month."

Mrs. Florence Ellis Brockway was found at her residence, 322 West Twenty-eighth Street, where she lives with her sons, James and George Brockway. Mrs. Brockway said: "I received word Monday afternoon of the death of my husband through my lawyer, Waldorf H. Phillips, who received a telegram from his correspondents in Denver. I was informed at the same time that my youngest son, Drake, was with his father when he died, and that he was now on his way to New-York."

Mrs. Brockway said that she would seek to regain possession of the child; and that as soon as her husband's affairs were settled she would move to Brooklyn, where she had a theatre.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—NETHERLAND—Mlle. Anna Held of Berlin.

—CAMBRIDGE—Senator Charles H. Gibson of Maryland.

—PARK AVENUE—State Capitol Commissioner Isaac G. Perry of Albany.

—MURRAY HILL—Judge A. B. Hagner of Washington, D. C., and Edward S. Isham of Cleveland.

—ALBEMARLE—Prof. J. Howard Biles of Glasgow and Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstock's, N. Y.

—WALDORF—Count Orlowski of Russia, Col. James E. Pepper of Lexington, Ky., and Robert C. Pruyn of Albany.

—IMPERIAL—Ex-Secretary of State Daniel J. Ryan and Major Thomas E. Powell of Columbus, Ohio, and Mayor E. D. McGuinness of Providence.

—METROPOLE—Bank Superintendent F. D. Kilburn of Albany, Senator Charles Davis of Saugerties, N. Y., and Col. F. E. Ainsworth, United States Army.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator-elect Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, Baron von Bergen of the German Legation in Central America, and William Barnes, Jr., of Albany.

—HOFFMAN—Assistant Postmaster General Charles Neilson and Charles Theodore Russell of Boston, W. B. Haldeman of Louisville, and Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica.

MR. BYNUM RAISES FUNDS

LIBERAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

Finance Committee Appointed That Includes William C. Whitney, Abram S. Hewitt, Charles J. Canda, William R. Grace, ex-Gov. Flower, and Sixteen Others—Executive Committee Named—Plans for the Madison Square Meeting.

W. D. Bynum, the Chairman of the National Committee of the National Democratic Party, spent a busy day yesterday.

He had a conference with leaders of the party at the office of George Foster Peabody. Among those whom he met there were ex-Secretary Whitney, Gen. Charles Tracey of Albany, Perry Belmont, ex-Gov. Flower, E. Ellery Anderson, John A. McCall, Wallace McFarlane, and most of the other gentlemen who took part at the conference on Monday night.

The principal subject discussed was finance, and it is understood that much liberality was displayed by the contributors. Any way, Mr. Bynum expressed himself as well pleased with the start that was made in this direction. After the conference Mr. Bynum announced the appoint

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

34 and 36 EAST 51ST ST.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.
BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 29TH.

Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Department, Gymnasium. Large corps of experienced teachers. Alumni Scholarship Prize for Best Entrance Examination to Columbia College in 1896 was awarded to this School.

The Principal will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 15th, at the School.

Catalogues on application.

B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES ELY'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th St.

Fully equipped Primary and Intermediate Departments. Especial attention paid to College Preparation. Reopens September 30th.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

15 West 43d St., near Fifth Av.—Seventeenth year begins Sept. 30. New building, large gymnasium, laboratories, open for inspection during Summer, 9 to 12. Fifteen instructors; limited classes. Superior advantages at moderate terms. Annual announcement (illustrated) mailed on application to HENRY L. RUPPERT, M. A., Registrar. Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A., Yale.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL,

20 EAST 50TH STREET,

WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the schoolhouse, from nine till one, after Wednesday, September 16.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. URSULA, BEDFORD Park, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the first Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior.

HARVARD SCHOOL

REMOVED TO 568 5TH AV.,
Between 46th and 47th Sts.

Thorough preparation for colleges and scientific school.

Primary department; gymnasium.

For further particulars address the Principal.
WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal.
W. C. READIO, Vice Principal.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,

103-105 West 82d St.

Thorough preparation for leading Colleges. Primary and junior departments limited. Commercial courses. Play ground. Gymnasium. Six boarding pupils. Address N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., Prin.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 15 West 50th St., New-York City.—Reopens Oct. 7. Kindergarten Oct. 15. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's kind of concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. Home and Chaperonage for special students.

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL

622 FIFTH AVE.

A school of high grade, preparatory to all the leading colleges and scientific schools. Senior, Middle, Junior, and Preparatory Departments. Gymnasium, Laboratory, and Art Room.
Reopens Oct. 1.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

(Episcopal.)

6 and 8 East 46th St., New-York City, N. Y.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary. Preparation for College. Special Courses. Address
THE SISTER SUPERIOR.

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR
of
MISS GIBBONS'S SCHOOL
New-York City, 55 West 47th St., Mrs. Sarah H. Emerson, Principal Primary and advanced classes. Preparation for all colleges. A few boarding scholars taken. Reopens Sept. 30, 1896. Address to residence. House open after Sept. 14.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, and 34 East 57th Street.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,

270 West 72d St., corner West End Av., reopens Sept. 30. Collegiate, preparatory, primary depts.; optional military drill, gymnasium, playground; five boarding pupils received; catalogues.
EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES. Madison Square, N. Y., and 75 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

1863. Moeller Institute. 1896.

NO. 336 WEST 29TH ST.

Day school for both sexes, kindergarten, and boarding school for boys: prepares for business and college. Reopens Sept. 15. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

Rugby Military Academy.

91st to 92d Sts. and Central Park West.

Arts, Sciences, Regents, Business. Day and Resident Pupils. Primary Department. Seventh Year begins Sept. 28. Send for illustrated year book.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE,
823 LEXINGTON AV., COR. 63D ST.
A select private school and kindergarten. ENGLISH thoroughly taught. GERMAN and FRENCH specialties. Preparation for college. Instruction in Drawing, Painting, Music, and Needlework. 33d year begins Sept. 23.

THE MISSES MOSES,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AV., N.Y. City.
Primary, (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

Irving School (Boys) 54 West 84th St.
L. D. RAY, M. A., Ph. D.
Primary, Middle, and Collegiate Dep'ts.
Dr. Ray may be seen now daily, 9 to 12.
5th year begins Sept 29. Year book on request.

WEINGART INSTITUTE,

22 and 24 East 91st St.

Day school for both sexes, Kindergarten and boarding school for boys. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 23.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AV.,
will reopen THURSDAY, OCT. 1. The Principal at home after Sept. 16.

Chapin Collegiate Schoo', for Boys,

721 Madison Av., (64th St.)
77th school year begins September 23d.
HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.

MISS WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
148 Madison Avenue.
Primary and Advanced Classes, including Preparation for College. Will reopen October 1st. Address, by letter, until September 15.

Van Norman Institute (Founded, 1857.)

280 West 71st. Mme. Van Norman, Principal; Mrs. J. L. Matthews, Vice Principal.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
576 5th Av., reopens Sept. 28th. Pupils thoroughly prepared for college or for business. Number limited to thirty-five. Primary Department.

Kindergarten Training Class, Opens Oct. 10th.

Mrs. ELLIMAN, 1,786 Broadway, near 57th St.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
52 East 30th St. Reopens Oct. 1.
Manual training under competent teachers.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Reopens Oct. 1. 315 Madison Av.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
108 West 81st St. Primary; Intermediate; Academic. Class for Boys in the Primary Department.

NEW-YORK LATIN SCHOOL. Quick Preparation for College. Common English a Specialty. 10 East 126th St. (Convenient to Central R. R.)

THE HELBURN SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate.
Reopens Oct. 5th. 35 West 90th St.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
607 5TH AVENUE. COLLEGE PREPARATION.
Rev. Dr. & Mrs. CHAS. H. GARDNER, Principals.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

Dr. J. Sachs,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1896.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1896.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. Founded 1633.
Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped gymnasium. Reopens September 29. L. C. Mygatt, A. B., Head Master.
241-243 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Dahelm Preparatory Institute, Boys, Girls; Boarders; German Kindergarten. 342 Lexington Ave.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Stevens School.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1896.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 14TH AND 15TH OF SEPTEMBER.

Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies.

For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, N. J.—$300 yearly. The student, not the class, is the unit. Equal advantages for the bright and the slow. Languages by natives; 800 feet above sea level; healthy and dry. Catalogue. J. C. PLA, B. S., Principal. Rev. C. L. STEEL, A. B., Chaplain.

MISS DANA'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Morristown, New-Jersey, will reopen September 23. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Baltimores Colleges. Music and Art. Resident native French and German teachers. Nearness to New-York affords special advantages. Boarding pupils, $700.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
SING SING-ON-THE-HUDSON.
82d year. Newly fitted gymnasium. Separate primary department. References: Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Hamilton W. Mable, L. H. D. Send for handsome year book.

ST. AGNES SCHOOL.—Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Preparation for all colleges. Special Studies and Courses of College Study. Special advantages in Music and Art. Gymnasium. Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Prin., Albany, N. Y.

IF YOU ARE STILL IN DOUBT where to send your boy to school, write to us and see if we cannot meet your wishes.
BETTS ACADEMY, Stamford, Conn.

RECTORY SCHOOL (BOYS), NEW-MILFORD, Litchfield Co., Conn. Thorough preparatory work. Numbers limited. Healthful location. REV. H. L. EVEREST, M. A., Rector.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON.—A Boarding and Day School for Girls. College Preparation. Reopens Sept. 17. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

$175 YEARLY; BOARD AND TUITION; SEMINARY for girls; Military Academy, (boys.) Address EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, Haddonfield, N. J.

MISS BILLINGE'S SCHOOL For Young Girls, Mohegan Lake, near Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 23. Prepares for College.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N.Y.U. Evening Law School

(Formerly Metropolis Law School.) Opens Oct. 1, 1896. LL. B. after three years' evening course.
TUITION, $100. NO INCIDENTAL FEE.
Address for catalogue, REGISTRAR, University, Washington Square, East, or
Vice Dean CLARENCE D. ASHLEY,
207 Broadway, N. Y. City.

New-York Law School, 120 Broadway.
Evening School, Cooper Union
"Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL. B. in two years. Graduate course, one year. High standards. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

Eastman Business College,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and

The New-York Business College

PREPARATORY AND SHORTHAND SCHOOLS, afford thorough preparation for business. Day and evening sessions. Best advantages at moderate cost. Call for catalogue, or address
CLEMENT C. GAINES, President.
Mt. Morris Bank Building, 81 East 125th St.

ASSOCIATION BUSINESS INSTITUTE.
A DAY SCHOOL for young men; thorough instruction in bookkeeping, stenography, and all commercial branches at moderate cost; free use of gymnasium, library, &c.; term opens Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1896. For prospectus, apply to B. A. BARLOW, Jr., Educational Director, 4th Av. and 23d St., New-York.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, stenography, typewriting; ladies' department; day, evening. Packard's Business College, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th St.

INSTRUCTION—MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF THE DRAMATIC ARTS, (Lyceum School of Acting.) Carnegie Hall, N. Y. City. FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, Pres. Thirteenth year begins in October. Write for catalogue.

TEACHERS.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS, BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 138 West 49th.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Kansas.—UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, against ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY, UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK against ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY and THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY against ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY and UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Consolidated cause.

Whereas, by an order or decree of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Kansas, made in the above-entitled cause and filed on March 18th, 1896, with the Clerk of said Court, it was ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the property, assets, and effects, real, and personal, wheresoever situated, of the defendant, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, a corporation created by an act of the Legislature of the Territory of Kansas, approved February 11th, 1859,) remaining since the sale of the premises sold under the decree of foreclosure and sale entered in said cause on the 27th day of August, 1895, be sequestrated, and that Judge F. Walker and John J. McCook, the receivers in said cause, be continued and appointed as final receivers of said property, assets, and effects, with all the usual powers and duties of receivers in such cases; and the undersigned was appointed Special Master and directed to take an account of all the assets, property, and effects of said company remaining since said sale and of the property as to which the receivership was continued or created by said order or decree, and of all other property in the hands of the receivers under said order or decree, and to ascertain and report to the court the names and residences of the creditors of said company and the amounts and particulars of the respective claims of any claimants against said railroad company or its property; to give notice by publication to all the creditors of said railroad company and to all parties having specific claims upon the property of said company which has or shall come into the possession of said receivers, to exhibit their claims in such manner and form, and at or before such time and at such place as the undersigned, as Special Master, should approve and designate. And it was further decreed that all creditors and claimants failing to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, as Special Master,—in such manner and form and within the time limited by him for that purpose should be excluded from the benefit of said reference under said order.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, pursuant to the said order or decree to all creditors of said railroad company and to all parties having specific claims upon the property of said company, or upon any property which has or shall come into the possession of the said receivers, to exhibit their claims before the undersigned, as Special Master, on or before the 10th day of October, 1896, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day, at the office of the undersigned at No. 114 West Sixth Street, in the City of Topeka, County of Shawnee, State of Kansas, by filing with the undersigned upon or before said date, at said office, sworn petitions in writing for the allowance of their respective demands or claims, specifying with particularity the amount and nature of their said demands or claims and indicating the addresses to which any notices to such petitioners may be sent by mail; and that all creditors and claimants failing so to exhibit their claims on or before that date will under the provisions of said decree be excluded from the benefit of the reference thereunder.

Notice is further given that exceptions to any claim so filed may be filed with me by any other claimant or creditor, or by either of the parties to said cause or by the receivers, on or before the 20th day of October, 1896.—Dated Topeka, Kansas, August 21st, 1896.

E. S. QUINTON,
Special Master in Chancery,
Address No. 114 West Sixth Street, Topeka, Kansas. au26-law6wW

LEGAL SALES.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COMPANIES.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN EQUITY.

April Sessions, 1895.—No. 9.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, Complainant,
vs.
THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY and others, Defendants.

Whereas, by a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, made and entered on the 1st day of May, 1896, in the above-entitled cause, it was, among other things, provided that, in default of the payment by the defendant The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, or by any one claiming under it, or by any one for its account, or of payment by the defendant The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, or by any one claiming under it or by any one for its account, of the amount by said decree adjudged, within twenty days after the entry of said decree, the properties, premises and franchises by said decree adjudged to have become subject to a mortgage or deed of trust bearing date the 3d day of January, 1888, made to the complainant in said cause by the said The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and known as the General Mortgage, be sold as in said decree fixed on a day and at an hour to be fixed by said complainant, the Trustee under said General Mortgage; and

Whereas, more than twenty days have elapsed since the entry of said decree, and default has been made in the payment by said decree directed.

Now, therefore, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, the Trustee named in said General Mortgage of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, dated January 3d, 1888, under and in pursuance of said decree and in the exercise of the powers and duties conferred and imposed upon it by said General Mortgage, will sell at the Old Station on Callowhill Street, between Thirteenth Street and Broad Street, in the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania (that being on the premises to be sold), on Wednesday, the 23d day of September, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, to the highest and best bidder or bidders

All and singular the mortgaged and pledged property by said decree adjudged to be subject to said General Mortgage, and therein directed to be sold, and briefly described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL.

The following property of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

I.

The following lines of railroads and other property of said Railroad Company, to wit:

The Main Line, the Lebanon Valley Branch, the Lebanon and Tremont Branch, the Mahanoy and Shamokin Branch, the Mt. Carbon Branch, the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch, the Port Kennedy Branch, the West Reading Branch, the Moselem Branch;

The leasehold interest in the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the Chestnut Hill Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the Plymouth Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the Colebrookdale Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the East Pennsylvania Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the East Mahanoy Railroad Company and the Little Schuylkill Navigation Railroad and Coal Company.

The leasehold interest in the Schuylkill Valley Navigation and Railroad Company.

The leasehold interest in the Mill Creek and Mine Hill Navigation and Railroad Company.

The leasehold interest in the Mt. Carbon and Port Carbon Railroad.

The leasehold interest in the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad.

The leasehold interest in the canal and navigation works of the president, managers and company of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

The leasehold interest in the canal and navigation works of the Susquehanna Canal Company.

The leasehold interest in the railroad of the Catawissa Railroad Company.

The leasehold interest in the railroad of the Pickering Valley Railroad Company.

The leasehold interest in the railroad known as the Philadelphia and Chester Branch.

The leasehold interest in the main line of the railroad of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the branches thereof known as the Delaware River Branch and the Doylestown Branch.

The leasehold interest in the railroad of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company, together with the branch known as the Trenton Branch.

The leasehold interest in the Schuylkill and Lehigh Railroad.

The leasehold interest in the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburg Railroad.

And all real estate of said Railroad Company wherever situated owned by it at the date of the execution of said General Mortgage or by it thereafter in any manner acquired, or held for its benefit or in trust for it; all other railroads then owned by the Trustee or acquired or operated by purchase, merger, or in any manner whatever by said Railroad Company; all other leasehold estates in any other railroads at any time after the execution of said General Mortgage acquired by lease, assignment or in any manner whatsoever by said Railroad Company; all branches, extensions, sidings and turnouts of all the said railroads and each of them; all advances made by said Railroad Company in the operation by it of the leased Railroads forming part of the mortgaged property so far as the same are repayable, and all right and claim to the repayment thereof; all lands, rights of way, rails, bridges, walls, fences, workshops, machine shops, stations, offices, depots, depot grounds, engine houses, buildings, improvements, tenements and hereditaments; all locomotives, tenders, passenger cars, baggage cars, fast mail cars, coal cars and all other engines, cars, carriages and rolling stock, tools, implements and materials; and all steam colliers, ships, vessels and canal boats owned by said Railroad Company at the date of the execution of said General Mortgage or by it thereafter at any time required; all and singular the tolls, rents, revenues, issues, profits and income of the railroad Company derived from said railroads, canals, and other property; all corporate and other rights, privileges, appurtenances and franchises of said Railroad Company, or connected with or relating to said mortgaged premises then owned by it or thereafter acquired; all the streets, alleys, passages, ways, waters, water courses, easements, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever unto any of said mortgaged premises and estates belonging or appertaining; and all the estate, right, title, interest, profit, claim and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the Railroad Company, as well at law as in equity of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof:

Excepting, however, therefrom any property heretofore sold or conveyed by said Railroad Company under the powers reserved in said General Mortgage.

II.

One hundred and sixty thousand (160,000) shares of the par value of $50 each in the capital stock of The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

III.

All shares and bonds of lines leased or controlled by The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company deposited with the undersigned as Trustee under the said General Mortgage of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, dated January 3, 1888, for which General Mortgage bonds have, under the terms of said General Mortgage, been issued, including the following:

(1) $192,340.47 of the Mortgage Loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as Loans of 1872-1897.

(2) $91,317.67 of the Mortgage Loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as Loans of 1882-1907.

(3) $119,000 of the loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the Loans of 1893.

(4) $13,500 of the loan of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the Improvement Loan.

(5) $71,500 of the Boat and Car Loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(6) $64,500 in the Preferred Stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(7) $20,800 in the Common Stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(8) The following securities and stocks of the Susquehanna Canal Company:

First mortgage preferred	$227,000.00
First mortgage priority	96,810.53
Third mortgage six per cent	1,316,379.52
Fourth mortgage seven per cent	238,000.00
Stock	1,970,973.84

(9) $239,300 in the First Mortgage Loan of the Pickering Valley Railroad Company.

(10) $500,300 in the Mortgage Bonds of the Colebrookdale Railroad Company.

(11) The following securities of the Catawissa Railroad Company:

10% Chattel Mortgage bonds, 1868-1888	$98,450
6% Chattel Mortgage Bonds, 1880	24,500
7% Debenture Bonds, 1917	62,000

AS THE SECOND PARCEL.

The following property of The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

The following coal lands, coal leases, iron ore lands, furnace properties and other real estate.

COAL LANDS.

No. 1, Trevorton estate. 2, Associate lands. 3, Zimmerman and Heller tracts. 4, John Boyd tract. 5, Shamokin and Bear Valley tracts. 6, M. E. Leverson tract. 7, William M. Rockafeller tract. 8, Big Mountain lands. 9, Wetherill, Gray, Cleaver and Brady tracts. 10, Preston Miller survey. 11, Bittenbender lands. 12, George Schall tract. 13, McIntyre lands. 14, William Sheed tract. 15, Helfenstein lands. 16, Locust Mountain Summit Improvement Company lands. 17, Samuel Morgan tract. 18, Mount Carmel Coal and Iron Company lands. 19, Mount Carmel and Locust Mountain Coal Company lands. 20, Locust Dale estate. 21, Ashland estate. 22, Fountain Springs tract. 23, Vecho Allen tract. 24, Locust Mountain tract. 25, William Jones tract. 26, Philadelphia and Mahanoy lands. 27, James McNeal tract. 28, Taggart tract. 29, Neifert tract. 30, Sheafer tract. 31, Kear and Patterson lands. 32, Ely and Richie tract. 33, Andrew Love tract. 34, Summit lands. 35, Tamaqua lands. 36, Coal Hill estate. 37, Wood and Abbot tract. 38, Guiterman or Tuscarora tract. 39, Glentworth tract. 40, Eagle Hill tract. 41, Mary Patterson tract. 42, Valley Furnace lands. 43, Lewis tracts. 44, Ravensdale tract. 45, Dilcamp tract. 46, Lee lands. 47, Repp and Keim tracts. 48, Repp's heirs' tract. 49, Saw Mill estate. 50, Clair tract. 51, Pilmaker tract. 52, Flowery Field tract. 53, West Flowery Field tract. 54, Mount Laffee tract. 55, Oak Hill tract. 56, Duncan lands. 57, Houston or Russell tract. 58, Coit tract. 59, Samuel Heffner tract. 60, Minersville tract. 61, Minersville Coal Reserve. 62, Carey and Hart tract. 63, Jemmy Laing tract. 64, Diamond tract. 65, Gettle and Wagner lands. 66, Manhattan lands. 67, Catharine Groh tract. 68, Hammer and Hoy tract. 69, Phoenix Park tract. 70, Hughes and Langton tract. 71, Llewellyn lands. 72, Salen tracts. 73, Little Klauser tract. 74, Reed tract. 75, Hartman and Meyer tract. 76, Little Schall tract. 77, Big Schall tract. 78, Gunkel and Branham tracts. 79, Farquhar lands. 80, Green lands. 81, Swatara lands. 82, Schuylkill and Dauphin Improvement and Railroad Company lands. 83, Tower Meconkey et al. lands. 84, Francis Spatzer tract. 85, One-eighth of Joseph S. Silver tract. 86, Henry Houtz tract. 87, Alexander Klinger tract. 88, Philip Kuntzleman tract. 89, Forbes and Delano lands. 90, Leonard Illig tract. 91, Peter Levengood tract. 92, Munson and Williams lands. 93, Keffer tract. 94, Fishing Creek tract, (north.) 95, Fishing Creek tract (south). 96, Michael Seltzer tract. 97, Schuylkill and Susquehanna lands. 98, Peter Kessler tract.

COAL LEASES.

No. 99, Lease from the Preston Coal and Improvement Company. 100, Lease from the Delaware Coal Company. 101, Lease from the Mammoth Vein Coal and Iron Company. 102, Lease from the Tremont Coal Company. 103, Lease of Green tract. 104, Lease of Henry Miller and Sarah Moore tracts. 105, Lease of Conrad Mertz tract. 106, Lease of Hepburn tract. 107, Lease of one-fourth of Bernard Hubley tract. 108, Lease of part of Andrew Lytle tract. 109, Lease of one-eighth of the Alexander Klinger tract. 110, Lease of one-half of Kinnear, Meyer and Spaetzer tracts. 111, Lease of Nancy Kinnear tract. 112, Lease of Flowery Field, Saw Mill and Ellmaker tracts and Lee lands. 113, Lease of West Bear Ridge Colliery. 114, Lease of East Bear Ridge Colliery. 115, Lease of Henry Clay Colliery. 116, Lease of Peerless Colliery. 117, Lease of Buck Ridge Colliery. 118, Lease of Girard, Mammoth and Cuyler Collieries. 119, Lease of Union, or North Ashland, Colliery. 120, Lease of Hammond and Conner Collieries. 121, Lease of Girard Colliery.

IRON ORE LANDS.

No. 122, Putnam Valley, N. Y., lands. 123, Putnam County, N. Y., ore lands. 124, Nelson County, Va., iron ore lands. 125, Nelson and Amherst Counties, Va., iron ore lands. 126, Albemarle County, Va., iron ore lands. 127, Seasholtzville, Pa., land. 128, Big Pond, Pa., estate. 129, Bolling Spring lease, Pa. 130, Heim and Vanasdlen lands.

FURNACE PROPERTIES.

No. 131, Bechtelsville. 132, Swede. 133, Kutztown. 134, East Penn. 135, Emaus. 136, St. Clair. 137, Ringgold. 138, Monocacy. 139, Port Carbon Furnace and Rolling Mill. 140, Powhatan Furnace, Va.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

No. 141, Office building and lot, Pottsville. 142, Acre lot, Branch Township. 143, Tower City lands. 144, Lot of ground, Chestnut Street, Reading. 146, Adams Street Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y. 147, Twenty-ninth Street Depot (leasehold), New-York City. 148, New-Bedford Depot, Mass. 149, Newburyport Depot, Mass. 150, Salem Depot (leasehold), Mass. 151, Pottsville shops. 152, Bellefonte lots. 153, Surface—Town of Locust Dale. 154, Surface—Ashland. 155, Hegins Township lot. 156, Port Carbon lots. 157, Berks County lands. 158, Lot at Preston. 159, Various Schuylkill County lands. 160, Cameron Township lands.

And all other real estate of said Coal and Iron Company wherever situate owned by it at the date of the execution of said General Mortgage, or by it thereafter in any manner acquired held for its benefit or in trust for it; all railroads and all branches, extensions, sidings and turnouts of any railroad then belonging to said Coal and Iron Company, or thereafter constructed or in any manner acquired by it; all lands, coal leases, iron ore leases, mines, collieries, breakers, engines, workshops, machinery, offices, buildings, improvements, tenements and hereditaments then owned by it or by it thereafter in any manner acquired by it or for its benefit or in trust for it; all yards, depots and wharves, all locomotives, tenders, coal cars, carriages and all other engines, cars, rolling stock, tools, implements, horses, mules and materials; and all corporate and other rights, privileges appurtenances and franchises of said Coal and Iron Company, or connected with or relating to the said lands, coal or iron mines, railroad or other premises, or any of them, owned by said Coal and Iron Company at the date of the execution of said General Mortgage, or by it at any time thereafter constructed or acquired; all and singular the tolls, rents, revenues, issues, profits and income of the Coal and Iron Company derived from said railroad, canals, coal, or iron mines and other property, and all streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever unto any of said mortgaged premises and estates belonging or appertaining; and all the estate, right, title, interest, profit, claim and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the Coal and Iron Company as well at law as in equity, of, in and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

Excepting therefrom any property heretofore conveyed and transferred under the powers reserved in said General Mortgage.

II.

The following shares of the capital stock of other corporations owned by said Coal and Iron Company, but subject to a prior pledge thereof by it to The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company under a mortgage dated July 1, 1874, viz.:

Name of Company.	No. of Shares.
Preston Coal and Improvement Company	56,683
Preston Coal Company	63,537
Locust Gap Improvement Company	50,522
Tremont Coal Company	118,554
Mammoth Vein Coal and Iron Company	59,727
Delaware Coal Company	4,716

All property, real and personal, of every character and description, which, or any beneficial interest in which, has been acquired by the Receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and of the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company in the course of the operation and management of either of said two parcels or pertaining thereto, or to which, or to any beneficial interest in which, they are or may become entitled, including all income, proceeds of income, bills and accounts receivable, cash and other property, received by such Receivers in the management or operation of such parcel or pertaining thereto, and all and every property appurtenant to such parcel or pertaining thereto and acquired for use in connection with or for the purposes of such parcel or the business of said Railroad Company or of said Coal and Iron Company in connection therewith and vested in or standing in the name of the said Receivers, or to which said Receivers in any manner shall have acquired title, at the time of delivery to the purchaser of such parcel; all equipment and all coal in possession of said Receivers at the time of the delivery of such parcel to be delivered as part of, and in connection with, the parcel, in respect of which it shall have been acquired or received by said Receivers.

AS THE THIRD PARCEL.

The following securities and stocks pledged as security for said General Mortgage by certain Reconstruction Trustees of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:

I.

General mortgage bonds of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, secured by a mortgage of said Railroad Company, dated July 1st, 1874, to the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, trustee, $3,457,000; Income mortgage bonds of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, secured by a mortgage of said railroad company, dated December 1st, 1876, to Edwin M. Lewis, trustee, $8,468,810.

First series five per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, secured by mortgage of said railroad company, dated August 26th, 1882, to The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, of the City of Philadelphia, trustee, $184,606.

Second series five per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, secured by said mortgage, dated August 26th, 1882, $6,131,404.

II.

All shares and bonds of lines leased or controlled by The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company deposited with the undersigned as Trustee under the said General Mortgage of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, dated January 3, 1888, for which General Mortgage bonds have, under the terms of said General Mortgage, been issued, including the following:

(1) $192,340.47 of the Mortgage Loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as Loans of 1872-1897.

(2) $91,317.67 of the Mortgage Loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as Loans of 1882-1907.

(3) $119,000 of the loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the Loans of 1893.

(4) $13,500 of the loan of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the Improvement Loan.

(5) $71,500 of the Boat and Car Loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(6) $64,500 in the Preferred Stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(7) $20,800 in the Common Stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(8) The following securities and stocks of the Susquehanna Canal Company:

First mortgage preferred	$227,000.00
First mortgage priority	96,810.53
Third mortgage six per cent	1,316,379.52
Fourth mortgage seven per cent	238,000.00
Stock	1,970,973.84

(9) $239,300 in the First Mortgage Loan of the Pickering Valley Railroad Company.

(10) $500,300 in the Mortgage Bonds of the Colebrookdale Railroad Company.

(11) The following securities of the Catawissa Railroad Company:

10% Chattel Mortgage bonds, 1868-1888	$98,450
6% Chattel Mortgage Bonds, 1880	24,500
7% Debenture Bonds, 1917	62,000

AS THE SECOND PARCEL.

The following property of The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

The following coal lands, coal leases, iron ore lands, furnace properties and other real estate.

COAL LANDS.

No. 1, Trevorton estate. 2, Associate lands. 3, Zimmerman and Heller tracts. 4, John Boyd tract. 5, Shamokin and Bear Valley tracts. 6, M. E. Leverson tract. 7, William M. Rockafeller tract. 8, Big Mountain lands. 9, Wetherill, Gray, Cleaver and Brady tracts. 10, Preston Miller survey. 11, Bittenbender lands. 12, George Schall tract. 13, McIntyre lands. 14, William Sheed tract. 15, Helfenstein lands. 16, Locust Mountain Summit Improvement Company lands. 17, Samuel Morgan tract. 18, Mount Carmel Coal and Iron Company lands. 19, Mount Carmel and Locust Mountain Coal Company lands. 20, Locust Dale estate. 21, Ashland estate. 22, Fountain Springs tract. 23, Vecho Allen tract. 24, Locust Mountain tract. 25, William Jones tract. 26, Philadelphia and Mahanoy lands. 27, James McNeal tract. 28, Taggart tract. 29, Neifert tract. 30, Sheafer tract. 31, Kear and Patterson lands. 32, Ely and Richie tract. 33, Andrew Love tract. 34, Summit lands. 35, Tamaqua lands. 36, Coal Hill estate. 37, Wood and Abbot tract. 38, Guiterman or Tuscarora tract. 39, Glentworth tract. 40, Eagle Hill tract. 41, Mary Patterson tract. 42, Valley Furnace lands. 43, Lewis tracts. 44, Ravensdale tract. 45, Dilcamp tract. 46, Lee lands. 47, Repp and Keim tracts. 48, Repp's heirs' tract. 49, Saw Mill estate. 50,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of the Various Offerings in the Auction Room.

Messrs. Henry D. Winans & May have sold for J. Vogel, at about $45,000, the dwelling at 4 East Eightieth Street.

No sales of real estate at auction were held yesterday. Those set down were adjourned. For to-day the following are announced to take place at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 569 West End Avenue, west side, 90.8 feet north of Ninety-second Street, 15 by 100, four-story American basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,950; on prior mortgage, $17,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., partition sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 106 Mott Street, east side, 99.1¾ feet south of Hester Street, 25.8¾ by 94.1 by 25.1¾ by 94.1, two-story brick and frame tenement in front, and three-story frame tenement in rear.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Henry Vogel to a one-half part of 211 Bowery, east side, 23.5 feet south of Rivington Street, 22.6 by 70 by 22.8 by 70, three-story brick and frame tenement, with store; to one-half part of 1½ Rivington Street, adjoining, 30 by 45 by 30.1 by 45.3, five-story brick tenement, with stores, and to plot on southerly side of East One Hundred and Eighth Street, about 150.10 feet northwest of Franklin Avenue, 164 by 91.5 by 164 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No Plans for New Structures—The Details of Alterations.

No. 1,135 Lexington Avenue, alterations to three-story brick and stone basement store and dwelling, by Huberta M. Woehning of 1,135 Lexington Avenue, owner; cost, $2,000.

No. 218 West Fourteenth Street, alterations to a four-story brick and stone dwelling, by Simon Bernheimer of 218 West Fourteenth Street owner; cost, $750.

No. 13 Macdougal Street, alterations to a five-story brick and stone basement store and one tenement, by William H. Schmoll of 1,457 Lexington Avenue, owner; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 114 and 116 Mulberry Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement, by A. Boffa and N. Disesa of 114 Mulberry Street, owners; cost, $500.

Nos. 5 and 7 East Sixty-fifth Street, alterations to two five-story brick and stone dwellings, by John Jacob Astor of 842 Fifth Avenue, owner; cost, $70,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Sept. 15.

134TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 75x 114.6x80.9x84.6; Minnie C. Kelso to Luigi Ricca $27,000

EAGLE AV, w s, 176.8 ft s of Westchester Av, 80x120; Anna H. Herzog to Anna Egger 1

NORTH ½ Lot 16, map of Arden property; Charles D. Shirmer to Paul Nelson 700

GRAND AV, s e corner of Evelyn Place, 50x100; Frances E. Porter to Henry Fallermann and wife 7,200

MARION ST, 23 and 25, ½ part; Antonio Aliano to Grazia Aliano 1

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 223 ft w of Ludlow St, 22.3x40x22.4x40, ½ part; Myer Bach and wife to Abraham Lichtenstein 1

WATER ST, 442; Harry A. Jacobson to Elizabeth L. Van Buren 1

MORTON ST, Lot 82, map of Thomas A. Emmet, 25x90; John Kehoe and wife to John B. Smith 36,000

NORFOLK ST, w s, 60 ft s of Rivington St, 20x50; Julia L. Steger to Banned Feiend and Max Cohen 9,500

10TH ST, n s, 387.7 ft w of 2d Av, 21x94.7; Anna Meisel to Francisca Prahar 18,500

10TH AV, e s, 49.5 ft s of 35th St, 24.8x100; John McDonald to William H. Horner 1

SAME PROPERTY; William H. Horner to Diedrich Tietjen 1

10TH AV, e s, 24.9 ft s of 36th St, 24.8x100; Barbara Schoenberger and Caroline Meyer to Huntington Sage 17,000

6TH AV, n w corner of 43d St, 25.5x75; Austin M. Knight to Alice A. Knight... 1

36TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Theodore C. Gross and wife to Gustave F. Fausslg 1

44TH ST, s s, between 3d and Lexington Avs, Lot 546, Map 1, Thomas Buckman, 25x100.5; the executors, &c., of Marion Osborn to Jane E. Cusack... 7,800

58TH ST, n s, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.4; George W. Beakes and wife to Leon Pizer 1

112TH ST, n s, 160 ft w of 3d Av, 30x100.11; Eliza M. Austatt to Justine Bunke 23,400

2D AV, w s, 126 ft n of 99th St, 23.3x105; Albertina Bohnet to Hugo Cohn.. 1

131ST ST, n s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 19x99.11; Jacob Wicks, Jr., to Jacob Ziehmer and wife 1

123D ST, n s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Anna M. Maryot to Charles Van Cott, Jr. 7,875

127TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of 3d Av, 33.3x99.11; William E. Barnes to Ella L. Hebberd, ½ part 1,000

126TH ST, s s, 94 ft e of 7th Av, 18x irregular; Annie G. Laurie to Frank L. Crawford 1

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 20 ft s of 124th St, 23.9x88; Samuel McConnell and wife to Bernhard Mainzer 22,750

132D ST, 270 West; Bernhard Mainzer and wife to Samuel McConnell 15,000

NEW AV, e s, 34.3 ft s of 152d St, 158x100x50x25x65.8x125; Alexander P. W. Kinnan and wife to Andrew J. Larkin.. 5

SAME PROPERTY; Andrew J. Larkin to Annie E. Brown, ½ part 1

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, ½ part 1

SAME PROPERTY; William Irwin, referee, to Andrew J. Larkin 2,200

97TH ST, n s, 151.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 16x100.11; Robert S. Levy and wife to Clarence J. Hartley 10

112TH ST, 222 West; William H. Picken and wife to Mary E. Turner 1

111TH AV, w s, 75 ft s of 179th St, 25x100; Benjamin Vollman and wife and Morris Vollman to Carl and Marie Thomsen 4,800

138TH ST, 838 East; Matthew Goeren and wife and Louis F. Werner and wife to Ferdinand Schindele 10

144TH ST, n s, 574 ft e of Willis Av, 31.11x90x24x91.5; James S. Bryant and wife to Annie Cotter 7,000

BATHGATE AV, s e corner of 179th St, 150x91x150.2x88.2; Anna H. Gerding to Mary J. O'Brien 1

LOT 42, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Lizzie A. McCone 100

BRIGGS AV, s s, 245.8 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; Lisette Wallace to Margaretta P. Luthy 6,750

CRESTON AV, w s, 372 ft s of Donnybrook, 75x100; Clara Jones to Emma W. Van Zandt 6,000

LOTS 1 to 17, Block 33; Lots 34 to 42, Block 73; Lots 1 to 17, Block 34, and Lots 34 to 42, Block 34, map of Pelham Park, Baychester; Theodore C. Gross and wife to Erasmus D. Beach 1

LOTS 29 to 41, Block 25, same map; same to Josephine Thorn 1

CORSA AV, w s, Lots 102 and 103, map Laconia Park, 52.2x131.4; Giorgio Capezzutzo and wife to Domenico Bastone.... 800

LOT 399, map 473 lots Haight estate; Ephraim B. Levy to Isaac Spectorsky. 10

Recorded Leases.

WAHL, Louis, to Simon Blate; 2,032 2d Av, store, &c.; 3 years 540

BAAR, Frederick, to August Redling and Gustav Muenzer; Barclay St, 102, 104, and 106, also 150 West St, being North River Hotel; 10 years, 7½ months..... 11,500

RENWICK, William C., and others, trustees of William B. Renwick, to Frederick Baar; West St, 150, 14 years..... 2,500

BENDHEIM, Adolph M., to Christopher Purcell; 1,801 3d Av, 5 1-6 years..... 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BELDER, Minnie, and husband to the Murray Hill Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Southern Boulevard, w s, 375 ft n of Home St, installments.... $500

HILDEBRANDT, Ferdinand, and wife to George Tremberger; n s of 165th St, 58.3 ft w of Forest Av, 2 years 500

HALLERMANN, Henry, and wife to Frances E. Porter; Grand Av, s e corner of Evelyn Place, 3 years..... 1,500

TEATOR, Barbara, to Mary A. Lange; e s of Brook Av, 75 ft s of 145th St, 3 years..... 7,000

CURTIN, Ellen, to Marie Eichler; n s of 166th St, 134 ft e of Washington Av, 1 year 15,000

WEED, Joseph E., to Frederick Kronmeyer; n s of Clinton Place, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 2,500

PRITCHARD, John T., and wife to Minnie Kuchler; Mott Av, e s of adjoining property of Henry L. Morris and Jordan L. Mott, 3 years..... 3,000

STELBUSZESKE, John, and wife to the Harlem Savings Bank; n s of Robbins Av, 150 ft s w of Uncas St, 1 year..... 600

HOLONBEK, Anna, to Joseph Kubes; e s of Stebbins Av, 584.11 ft n of Freeman St, 1 year..... 800

ASH, Mark, to Isabel L. Prager; Rivington St, n e corner of Lewis St, 2 years. 8,000

BIEBER, Gerson and William B., to David J. King and others, executors of Edward J. King; 37 Stanton St, 2 years.. 7,000

BUNKE, Justine, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 112th St, 167 East, 1 year 12,000

COTTER, Annie, to James S. Bryant; n s of 144th St, 574 ft e of Willis Av, 31.11x90x24x91.5; James S. Bryant and wife to Annie Cotter 7,000

BATHGATE AV, s e corner of 179th St, 150x91x150.2x88.2; Anna H. Gerding to Mary J. O'Brien 1

LOT 42, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Lizzie A. McCone 100

BRIGGS AV, s s, 245.8 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; Lisette Wallace to Margaretta P. Luthy 6,750

CRESTON AV, w s, 372 ft s of Donnybrook, 75x100; Clara Jones to Emma W. Van Zandt 6,000

LOTS 1 to 17, Block 33; Lots 34 to 42, Block 73; Lots 1 to 17, Block 34, and Lots 34 to 42, Block 34, map of Pelham Park, Baychester; Theodore C. Gross and wife to Erasmus D. Beach 1

LOTS 29 to 41, Block 25, same map; same to Josephine Thorn 1

CORSA AV, w s, Lots 102 and 103, map Laconia Park, 52.2x131.4; Giorgio Capezzutzo and wife to Domenico Bastone.... 800

LOT 399, map 473 lots Haight estate; Ephraim B. Levy to Isaac Spectorsky. 10

Recorded Lenses.

WAHL, Louis, to Simon Blate; 2,032 2d Av, store, &c.; 3 years..... 540

BAAR, Frederick, to August Redling and Gustav Muenzer; Barclay St, 102, 104, and 106, also 150 West St, being North River Hotel, 10 years, 7½ months..... 11,500

RENWICK, William C., and others, trustees of William B. Renwick, to Frederick Baar; West St, 150, 14 years..... 2,500

BENDHEIM, Adolph M., to Christopher Purcell; 1,801 3d Av, 5 1-6 years..... 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BELDER, Minnie, and husband to the Murray Hill Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Southern Boulevard, w s, 375 ft n of Home St, installments.... $500

HILDEBRANDT, Ferdinand, and wife to George Tremberger; n s of 165th St, 58.3 ft w of Forest Av, 2 years 500

HALLERMANN, Henry, and wife to Frances E. Porter; Grand Av, s e corner of Evelyn Place, 3 years..... 1,500

TEATOR, Barbara, to Mary A. Lange; e s of Brook Av, 75 ft s of 145th St, 3 years..... 7,000

CURTIN, Ellen, to Marie Eichler; n s of 166th St, 134 ft e of Washington Av, 1 year 15,000

WEED, Joseph E., to Frederick Kronmeyer; n s of Clinton Place, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 2,500

PRITCHARD, John T., and wife to Minnie Kuchler; Mott Av, e s of adjoining property of Henry L. Morris and Jordan L. Mott, 3 years..... 3,000

STELBUSZESKE, John, and wife to the Harlem Savings Bank; n s of Robbins Av, 150 ft s w of Uncas St, 1 year..... 600

HOLONBEK, Anna, to Joseph Kubes; e s of Stebbins Av, 584.11 ft n of Freeman St, 1 year..... 800

ASH, Mark, to Isabel L. Prager; Rivington St, n e corner of Lewis St, 2 years. 8,000

BIEBER, Gerson and William B., to David J. King and others, executors of Edward J. King; 37 Stanton St, 2 years.. 7,000

BUNKE, Justine, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 112th St, 167 East, 1 year 12,000

COTTER, Annie, to James S. Bryant; n s of 144th St, 574 ft e of Willis Av, 31.11x90x24x91.5; James S. Bryant and wife to Annie Cotter 7,000

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Secure first choice of the exquisite Fall novelties.

of 144th St, 574 ft e of Willis Av, 6 months 6,500

CARROLL, William D., and wife to Kate A. Brennan; William St, n e corner of Camberling Av, 5 years..... 1,500

CUSACK, Jane E. and Michael F., to Edward and William R. Osborn; s s of 44th St, Lot 546, Map 1 of estate of Thomas Beeckman, 6 months..... 5,000

SAME to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; same property..... 3,250

DEAN, Ann M., to Charles C. Brinckerhoff, guardian of Isabella W. Brinckerhoff; 150th St, n s, 62.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 2 years..... 7,000

SAME to Charles C. Brinckerhoff; same property, 2 years..... 5,000

FESSENDEN, Levi A., to Emily S. Dow; 222 and 224 Fulton St, 1 year..... 1,500

FRIEND, Banned, and Max Cohen to Julia L. Steger; w s of Norfolk St, 60 ft s of Rivington St, 5 years..... 5,500

FORSGREN, Gustav, to Ann E. Hasbrook; n s of 99th St, 275 ft w of 3d Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 29,000

GROSS, Theodore C., to Union Brewing Company, Rochester, N. Y.; 2d Av, n e corner of 1st St, demand..... 3,000

SAME to David H. Bales, trustee; same property, notes..... 15,770

SAME to Herman Eltbogen; s s of 56th St, 225 ft e of 9th Av, demand..... 10,000

HICKEY, John, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lexington Av, n e corner of 128th St, 3 years..... 38,000

SAME to Thomas S. Walker; same property, 1 year..... 5,000

HORNER, William H., to John McDonald; e s of 10th Av, 49.5 ft s of 35th St, 1 year..... 4,500

HARTLEY, Clarence J., to Robert S. Levy; n s of 97th St, 151.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years..... 1,500

HOGAN, Michael J., to William H. Weygandt; e s of Green Lane, or Av, 44 ft s of 5th St, (proposed,) Westchester, 30 days' notice 2,000

JACOB, August, and wife to Caroline Wandell; s s of 78th St, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 5,000

KAUGHRAN, John E., to United Relief Works of the Society for Ethical Culture; 236 East 85th St, 3 years..... 12,000

KROOKS, Fanny and Benjamin, to Hyman Moses; 16 Forsyth St, 2 10-12 years 2,500

LUSTIG, Arnold, to Leopold Stern; w s of King's Bridge Road, 100.3 ft n of the centre line of 184th St, 6 months.. 2,300

LUBETKIN, Sarah and Nathan, to Marie L. Ausbuettel; 105 Allen St, 2 years.... 2,500

LINDO, Julius J., and wife to Henry Ruhlender; s s of 23d St, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 4 months..... 5,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and wife and Fisher Lewine and wife and Rebecca Kallscher to Henry Burden, trustee of Henry Burden; 220 Henry St, 2¼ years. 11,500

McCONE, Lizzie A., to Emily H. Spafford; Lot 42, map of Section A Vyse estate, 3 years 3,000

SAME to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; same property, installments 1,000

OTT, Katie, to Elizabeth Schefers; n s of 39th St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 5,000

O'BRIEN, Mary J., to Anna H. Gerding; Bathgate Av, s e corner of 179th St, 1 year 7,000

ORLICK, Morris, and wife to Theresa Lange; 247 2d St, 5 years..... 12,500

SAME to Sigmund Kraus; same property, 3 years 3,250

PRAHAR, Francisca, to Anna Meisel; n s of 10th St, 387 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years 10,000

PAGE, Huntington, to the Pacific Fire Insurance Company; e s of 10th Av, 24.9 ft s of 36th St, 3 1-16 years 10,000

REDLINGTON, August, and Gustav Muenzer to Frederick Baar; 150 West St, lease, notes 67,500

STOKES, Thomas, to Central Trust Company of New-York; e s of West End Av, 60.8 ft s of 88th St, 3 years..... 15,000

SUZZALLO, Louisa, to Bachmann Brewing Company; 127 West St, installments. 4,500

THOMSEN, Carl, and wife to Morris Volkman; w s of 11th Av, 75 ft s of 179th St, 3 years, (two mortgages)..... 2,500

VAN COTT, Charles, Jr., to Sarah Lese; n s of 123d St, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 6,000

SAME to Pincus Lowenfeld; n s of 123d St, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years..... 700

ZIEHMER, Jacob, to Jacob Wicks, Jr.; n s of 131st St, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 5 years 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DEGENER, Otto F., to Meyer S. and Isaac S. Isaacs, trustees..... $1

HEINS, John D., to Ann McArdle..... 15,000

JEREMIAH, George, executor of George A. Jeremiah, to Public Fire Insurance Company, New-York..... 1

KELLY, Richard B., to Theodore M. Hass 6,500

LACHAISE, Victorine B., to Adrian Iselin, Jr., guardian of Thomas O. D. Hillen..... 6,000

MILLER, Anthony W., to William Rankin 1

RACK, Frederick C., to Eliza Dingledein.. 4,000

SCHNEIDER, Louise, to Anna M. Theurer 2,060

Lis Pendens.

124TH ST, n s, 127 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.10; Benjamin B. Kenyon, administrator of Chloe L. Burdick, against Fredericka Schulze and others. 3,000

80TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Samuel Kempner against Isabella Turner. 1

92D ST, n s, at w s of Bloomingdale Road, 122.6 ft e of Boulevard, 4 plots, comprising part of said Bloomingdale Road, now closed; William G. Hamilton and others against William W. Astor, (four actions to recover possession.)

EDGECOMBE AV, s w corner of 150th St, 99.11x100; Darius G. Crosby against Allen H. Bent, (action for specific performance.)

118TH ST, s s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Emily L. Wilder against Margaret L. Fransioli and others, attorneys, Wilder, &c.

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 50 ft s of 102d St, 50x100; Samuel Cohen against T. Jensen, contractor $66

137TH ST, 125 to 131 West; Laza B. Jacobson against Edward Jenkins, owner and contractor 51

BREMER AV, e s, 100 ft — of Woody Crest Av, 100x100; Ernest Baxter against Schuyler Anderson, owner; Graham & Sons Company, contractors..... 120

WEBSTER AV, e s, 277 ft n of 178th St, 54x100; William Clarke against Catherine C. Hart, owner; P. Hart, contractor.... 126

PENFOLD AV, s s, 100 ft w of Suburban Place, 75x130; Joseph Newman against Henry Ehrhardt, owner and contractor.. 1,979

PENFOLD AV, s s, 88 ft e of Suburban Place, 66x129; same against same..... 1,979

150TH ST, 551 and 553; Patrick Kelly against Barbette Blumenthal, owner; Frank Davis, Joseph Hanwacker, and George Blumenthal, contractors..... 24

SAME PROPERTY; John Collins against same 23

98TH ST, 202 East; Jacob Berman against Katharina Elias, owner; H. Reinhardt and A. Kupperman, contractors..... 75

24TH ST and Lexington Av, n w corner, 25x60; Mosellin & Cranz Ceiling Company against Mary Cordes, owner; S. Jones, contractor 160,000

18TH ST, 117 to 129 West; 19th St, 114 to 126 West; Samuel Baillie against B. Altman & Co., owners; Davidson Son's Marble Company, contractors..... 551

BROOK AV and 139th St, n e corner, 25x100; Manchester & Hookey against Helena Mahler and Frank Van Pelt, owners and contractors 640

34TH ST, 248 East; Maurice J. Engel against Warren N. Goddard, owner; Charles Warn & Son, contractors..... 90

117TH AV and 45th St, n w corner, 25.1x75; Cusick & Ryan against Hugh & Terence Gallagher, owners; G. F. Walsh, contractor 35

STATE COURTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

1—Schultz vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2—Griggs vs. Day. 3—Dowling vs. McKay. 4—People ex rel. Somerville vs. Board of Police. 5—Harper vs. Harrison. 6—Matter of Fitch. 7—People, &c., vs. Waldron. 8—Randle vs. Eno. 9—Reckitt & Sons vs. Kellogg. 10—Merz vs. Merz. 11—Mears vs. Kaufmann. 12—Hasbach vs. Hasbach. 13—Matter of Mayor, &c. 14—Matter of Bank and Bethune Streets. 15—Matter of One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets. 16—Farrell vs. Press Publishing Company. 17—Wharton vs. Biglin. 18—Deghnee vs. Kelly. 19—Byrne vs. Byrne. 20—West Virginia Pulp Company vs. Susquehanna Water Power and Pulp Company. 21—Schneittacher vs. H. E. Claflin Company. 22—York Haven Paper Company vs. Walter. 23—People, &c., vs. Barnett. 24—Smith vs. Durland Riding Academy Company. 25—Matter of John E. Connolly Company. 26—Orleman vs. Hernstein. 27—Farnot vs. Simons. 28—Manda vs. Etienne. 29—Metcalfe vs. Ryman. 30—Oppenheim vs. Zagen. 31—R. Johnson vs. Bohlen. 32—Cromwell vs. Garofalo. 33—Palmer vs. Ward.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. 1209—Will or Geullaume Vanderhove at 10:30 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate—Catherine Mahon, Richard Riker, Thomas A. Boyle, Joseph A. Monell, Mary Schneider, at 10:30 A. M.; Sarah F. Bunce, Morris Simmonds, Arnold Friedman, Caspar Mueller, at 2 P. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Supreme Court, Appellate Division.

Peter Shortsleeves, respondent, against the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Parker Fiers for respondent, R. A. Parmenter for appellant.

Casper G. Decker, as receiver, &c., appellant, against William S. Carr, and Timothy S. Pratt, as executors, and others, respondents.—Argued by Mr. Baldwin for appellant, Reynolds, Stanchfield and Collin, Bacon, Briggs, Beckley, and Bissell for respondents.

William N. Howell, respondent, against John Cassell, appellant.—Argued by Duntz and Aldcroft for respondent, John S. Crandell for appellant. Submitted.

Frederick Hetterline, appellant, against William F. Stoddard and Addison Cramer, respondents.—Argued by Clarence W. Smith for appellant, Edward A. Brown for respondent.

Theophilla G. Townsend, respondent, against John Townsend Mann, appellant.—Argued by Bernard and Van for respondent, F. S. Westbrook for appellant.

The calendar for Wednesday is as follows: Nos. 59, 66, 71, 89, 95, 96, 97, 104.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of Mezger—Eugene A. Philbin.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—McElduff vs. McElduff—Francis A. Dugro, Woodward vs. Musgrave—Eugene Van Schaick. Matter of Peck, Martin & Co.—David Thompson.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Dolores Radziwill vs. Sereno D. Bonlis—George G. Guison.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Part II.—Goodrich, J. Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The will of Roswell S. Benedict. The accounting in the estates of Josephine M. Slattery, Joseph Burkart, John M. Naughton, William L. Benham, Konrad D. P. Heinze, Seth C. Keyes, Emma Stalnaker, Sarah A. Heiser, John Bertsch, James Newberry, Charles E. Fougera, Patrick Gillespie, Charles Laurence, John Shuttleworth, Thomas C. McFarland, Francis A. Moran, Ellen Ahearn, Elmira Robertson, William Jennings, Jacob Kramer, James Nealis, Patrick Donnelly, Martin Reibhein, Elizabeth Crave, Margaret Wittstadt, Fred Muller, Magdalina Sherer, Marrietta Jameson, Guy C. Hotchkiss, Fred Marquardt, Eliza J. Mondon, Theodore I. Sederling. The administrations of Samuel Sherwell, John D. Randolph, William Aikens. The real estate of Henry O. F. Brunjes. The estates of George Dodd and M. Howell Tapping. Probate of hefship of George Guschina. The inventory of John Gough. The guardianship of Annie G. McNamara et al.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—L. SCHWARZ & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Butler has received writs of replevin from three creditors of L. Schwarz & Co., wholesale dealers in woolens, at 324 Grand Street, aggregating $2,987, and fourteen rolls of cloth were recovered by the Sheriff. The firm is composed of Louis Schwarz and his son William. The senior member has been in business many years, and failed in October last, with liabilities of $61,000, which were compromised at 50 cents on the dollar. He resumed business, taking his son into partnership. M. Warley Platzek said yesterday that the firm had given a bill of sale of the stock to Moritz Leipziger to cover his claim of $2,188, and had transferred book accounts to cover merchandise and other indebtedness. Mr. Platzek estimated their liabilities at $20,000. He also said that the last payment on the compromise, made in October, which is not yet due, will be paid, as the indorsers are good.

—CALLENDER & SON.—The Sheriff yesterday received an attachment against Callender & Son of London, England, for $3,250 in favor of the American Surety Company, which went on a bond, in 1888, for the Callender Insulating and Waterproofing Company, on an appeal from a judgment obtained against the latter company in Chicago, taking the company's note, which was indorsed by Callender & Son. The Sheriff has also received another attachment against Callender & Son for $3,672 in favor of Rossiter & Skidmore for money loaned to the Callender Insulating and Waterproofing Company, in 1889, secured by the firm's indorsement and other collateral.

—JOSEPH ROBINSON.—The Sheriff has received a replevin for $5,000 against Joseph Robinson in favor of Henry Goldgretzen, as assignee of Julius M. Lyon, diamond merchant of 20 Maiden Lane, who was robbed of a large amount by an employe. The Sheriff recovered a quantity of loose diamonds from Mr. Robinson, who claimed that he had loaned $3,000 on them. Mr. Goldgretzen said yesterday that these stones were a part of those stolen from Mr. Lyon, and Mr. Robinson should not have made the advances on them, knowing they were stolen goods. Mr. Robinson was arrested in connection with the case.

—L. CORN & CO.—L. Corn & Co., manufacturers of hats and caps at 209 Greene Street, called a meeting of their creditors yesterday, at the office of George Hahn, 165 Broadway, and made an offer to pay 25 cents on the dollar, but the creditors wanted at least 50 cents, and nothing definite resulted. The liabilities are $12,000, less than one-half of which is for merchandise. The business has been established many years, and the present firm has carried it on since 1888.

—WACKE & CO.—Judge Truax of the Supreme Court yesterday granted a motion for the appointment of a receiver for Wacke & Co., who kept a hotel and saloon at Coney Island, in a suit brought by Max Abramson, of that firm, against his partner, Ella Wacke, for the dissolution of the copartnership. Mr. Abramson put in all the capital, $1,700.

—LOUIS T. BRUSH.—Louis T. Brush of 304 West Eighty-seventh Street, broker in fertilizers, made an assignment yesterday to John H. Ireland, giving preferences to Mrs. Jeannette Goldsmith and Miss Eleanor C. Brush, both of Danbury, Conn., for $500 each. His assignment, it is said, resulted from the failure of other parties.

—EMPIRE JEWELRY COMPANY.—Judgment was obtained yesterday against the Empire Jewelry Company of Seattle, Washington, and S. F. Myers & Co., wholesale jewelers, of 48 Maiden Lane, for $4,816 in favor of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank on two notes of the company, which were indorsed by S. F. Myers & Co.

—JOAQUIN DE MIER.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against Joaquin de Mier of Paris for $31,228 in favor of Joaquin Ferro for the amount due on eleven notes made in 1892 and for money loaned between Dec. 6, 1890, and Sept. 12, 1896. It was served on a life insurance company to attach a policy.

—ALBERT B. HILTON.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against Albert B. Hilton, as Hilton, Hughes & Co., dry goods merchants at Broadway and Ninth Street, for $3,297 in favor of the Ballman-Hugenberg Company of Cincinnati for furniture sold to him in March, April, and May.

—CHARLES F. KRAMRISCH.—Deputy Sheriff Williams has made a levy on the restaurant and saloon kept by Charles F. Kramrisch, at 149 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, on an execution against Mr. Kramrisch for $4,558 in favor of Anna Schachel, for borrowed money.

—HUDSON TUNNEL RAILWAY COMPANY.—Judgment for $18,222 was entered yesterday against the Hudson Tunnel Railway Company in favor of John R. Dos Passos, the lawyer, for his account due Sept. 27, 1892.

—CLIMAX CYCLE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Lipsky has received an attachment against the Climax Cycle Company of Chicago for $4,150 in favor of Eli M. Cohen.

Out of Town.

—J. B. NORTHAM & CO.—J. B. Northam & Co., wholesale and retail liquor dealers at Chicago, confessed judgment yesterday in favor of the Atlas National Bank for $25,000. An execution was issued and the Sheriff took possession of the concern's places of business at 180, 182 Monroe Street, 44 Adams Street, 149 Madison Street, and 86 Washington Street. No statement has yet been made, but the liabilities are supposed to be about $125,000 to $150,000, with assets at least 20 per cent more.

—J. B. REILLY.—J. B. Reilly, proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, Atlantic City, made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Reilly said that the past season was not a profitable one, but his assets would equal his liabilities. The St. Charles Hotel was built a few years ago and cost $250,000.

—JOHN MCPHERSON & CO.—John McPherson & Co., manufacturers of boots and shoes, at Hamilton, Ontario, suspended payment yesterday. Liabilities estimated at $175,000. The Bank of Montreal is the firm's heaviest creditor, its claim being for $125,000.

—S. W. LOOMIS.—S. W. Loomis, wholesale clothing, of Boston, assigned Monday. Liabilities said to be under $100,000.

—MILLER AND SCHAFFER.—Miller and Schaffer, shoe dealers, at Allentown, Penn., failed yesterday on three executions for $8,311.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered in this city yesterday, the names of the debtor being the first given:

AMBERG, Gustav, and Martin Kellem—George W. Flood..... 124

BAYER, Frank W.—Henry S. Leclercq and another 87

BROWN, C. Ellsworth—Manhattan Shoe Company 163

CASPERFIEL, Henry A.—Merchant's Ex-

GOLDBERG, Alexander—Jacob S. Bernheimer and another..... 160
change National Bank $724

CONROY, Bartholomew—The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New-York.. 75

CRANSTON'S WEST POINT HOTEL Company—William H. H. Hull and others. 241

CUYLER, Frank C., and John B. Young—Horrocks Desk Company..... 233

DOHERTY, Patrick H. and Hugh—Willis A. Winne 772

EDGECOMB STABLES—Charles B. and Alice B. Morris 262

EMPIRE JEWELRY COMPANY—The Merchant's Exchange National Bank.... 4,816

EVANS, Thomas, and Louis H. Spannhacke—Ernest C. Kieb 2,038

FRAZEE, William J.—Peters & Calhoun Company..... 889

FREUNBD, Henry—Charles E. Ring..... 546

FROST, Frank, and William B. Mott—Joseph F. Balmer..... 899

GLEASON, Thomas J.—John Loyd..... 47

HILTON, Albert B.—Ballman-Hugenberg Company 3,297

HOFF, Frederick P. and Harriet C.—The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New-York 117

HUDSON RAILWAY COMPANY—John R. Dos Passos..... 18,222

JENKINS, Theodore P.—James Dougherty. 88

LEVY, Charles M., and Sander Peiser—Jacob S. and Myer S. Bernheimer..... 183

LOWE, William R.—Frank E. Mainhart.. 271

LUBIN, Isaac H.—William F. Mittendorf.. 85

MAHONEY ENGINEERING COMPANY—Robert and Thomas E. Deeley..... 572

MALLON, Patrick M., and John F. Coyle—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York..... 49

MARKS, Samuel, Harris Needle, and others—The State Bank..... 255

MARIANO, John—Joseph Laemmle..... 252

SAME—Same 92

MILLER, Isaac—Charles Geiger and another 168

MERTENS, Charles—Charles B. and Alice B. Morris 195

MOORE, Joseph—James J. Frawley..... 530

MORGAN, George P.—Frederick L. Mathez 230

NEWWITTER, Morris J., and David Rosenheim—Oren C. Devereaux..... 4,895

OPPENHEIMER, Julius and Henry—Charles Spielmann 409

POLS, Frederick—Joseph Beck..... 132

PFISTER, Frank J.—William Rhinelander and another, receivers, &c..... 161

RUDAWSKY, Sarah—Jacob S. and Mayer S. Bernheimer 211

SEAMAN, Charles H. and Martha A.—Andrew B. Yetter 303

SEIDENSTOCK, Minna—Anna Von Ameluxen, as administratrix, &c..... 231

SIMON, Limche and Moses—The State Bank 255

THE MAYOR, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York—Henry C. Miner 295,372

SAME—Victor C. Vaughan..... 4,560

THORNTON, William H., and Henrietta H. Williams—Horace and Albert A. Remington 329

TURNBULL, Walter A.—Frederick J. Woodward 250

TAPPEN, Charles B.—Frederick Meyer... 188

VAN ORDEN, Howard E.—Thomas Bailey. 347

WALKER, George L.—Sarah Oppenheimer and others..... 317

WOOD, Mary Y.—William E. Sill..... 156

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young Scotchwoman; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; city or country; best city reference. 128 West 19th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and help with washing in private family; two years' city reference. 321 West 13th St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable, competent girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; American family. 310 East 6th St., second floor, care of Richter.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. 252 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and first-class fine washer; good city reference. 383 2d Av.; ring four bells.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid to assist with waiting; first-class reference. 128 Madison Av., Kate Clancy.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; willing to assist with coarse washing; private family; city reference. L. B., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress; best

QUARREL OVER A CORPSE

WIDOW OF CHARLES KRIEGER OBJECTED TO AN AUTOPSY.

The Doctors Ordered Her from the Room—Children by a Former Marriage Suspected Poisoning and Sent the Medical Men to Make the Examination — Mrs. Krieger Meditates a Damage Suit Against Dr. David St. John.

A funeral in Hackensack, N. J., yesterday afternoon was attended by two sections of a family whose members did not speak or recognize each other.

It was the funeral of Charles Krieger, an old, highly esteemed, and well-to-do resident. For nearly thirty years he conducted a bakery at Hudson Street and Hoboken Avenue, as the old Hoboken Road is now called. He died last Saturday morning, after a comparatively brief illness. His body was dissected on Sunday by physicians from the Hackensack Hospital, against the will and protest of his widow, Mrs. Minnie Krieger, who desired the autopsy delayed until she could have physicians of her own selection present, for there were ugly rumors afloat concerning the probable cause of Charles Krieger's death. His young widow desired to protect herself from charges that might be made.

Her protests were unheeded, and four physicians, headed by Dr. David St. John, President of the Medical Board of the Hackensack Hospital, and attended by several outsiders, proceeded with the dissection. The other physicians present were Dr. J. H. Titterington, Dr. Conrad, and Dr. Stone, the latter as a guest of Dr. St. John. The esteemed head of the Hackensack Hospital Faculty declares that Coroner William Ricardo ordered the autopsy to be held, and the Coroner explicitly denies that he did so.

Mrs. Krieger Threatens to Sue.

Upon the strength of this misunderstanding regarding their respective positions in the case, Mrs. Minnie Krieger threatens to bring suit for $10,000 damages against Dr. St. John and Charles Krieger, the oldest son of her late husband by his first wife. Mrs. Krieger charges the son with having instigated rumors that she had poisoned her husband and with responsibility in causing her distress and anguish by directing Dr. St. John and his corps of assistants in their operations on the body of her husband.

A bitter fued has been in the Krieger family ever since Charles Krieger, the father of eight children by his first wife, married Minnie Bartels in 1884. She was then twenty-two years old. The children rebelled and left the parental rooftree, and Mrs. Krieger declares that they have ever since refused to return, even when their father sent for them during his frequent attacks of illness.

The cause of the present trouble appears to be a belief on the part of Charles Krieger, Jr., and Mrs. Zetta Dierauf, a married sister, that their father died under suspicious circumstances. They insisted to Coroner Ricardo and Dr. St. John that an autopsy should be held, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Krieger, the elder, had been attended in his last illness by Dr. A. Richter of the neighboring town of Carlstadt.

The older children were backed up by the other five surviving children by the first wife, Rosa and Mary, who are married and live in Hackensack; Katie, who is married and live in Ridgefield Park; Frank, a baker, in business on Second Avenue, near Fifty-sixth Street, this city, and John, who is a baker in Hackensack.

Coroner Ricardo was asked yesterday if any report or certificate of the cause of the death of Charles Krieger had been filed with him by Dr. Richter. He said none had been, nor was one necessary, as it was the practice in Hackensack to make interments of persons who die under the attention of a regular physician without certificates, unless some protest is made. When asked if he had a report of the autopsy held by Dr. St. John, he said that he had none, but finally remembered that he had a report signed by Dr. Conrad, in which the cause of death was given as Bright's disease.

Dr. St. John stated that Charles Krieger, Jr., and Mrs. Dierauf called on him and engaged him to hold the autopsy and that he telephoned to Coroner Ricardo, asking him to bring rubber blankets and be present at 10 o'clock Sunday morning.

This Coroner Ricardo does not deny, but he disclaims all responsibility for the subsequent proceedings.

Mrs. Minnie Krieger, who is a comely, small-statured, black-eyed, dark-complexioned woman, said:

"Those men came to my house Sunday morning and asked me to step out of the room, as they wished to make an examination of my husband's body.

"Without the least hesitation or suspicion I retired, when presently my twelve-year-old son, Willie, who had been peeping through the glass windows of the door to the front room, came and told me that the doctors were dissecting the body.

Interrupted the Autopsy.

"I ran in and demanded to know what the proceedings meant, and was told that I must leave the room. Dr. St. John added that the trouble with me was that I talked too much. I stood my ground, and demanded that they desist in the mutilation of my husband's remains until I could summon physicians of my own, who would look out for my interests, but they refused to delay.

"I went to a telephone and called up Dr. McFadden and Dr. Knapp, both of whom had treated my husband at various times. Dr. Knapp refused to come, saying that everybody knew what ailed Charles Krieger, and that I should not be alarmed.

"Finally Dr. Richter arrived and made an examination of the body, and said that no part had been removed or carried away, and that my husband had died of Bright's disease and catarrh of the stomach, as he had already assured me.

"Dr. St. John was brutal and unfeeling in his manner. It was terrible. The idea that my little children should witness such a sight, and their mather accused of causing their father's death."

The late Mr. Krieger had a largely attended funeral yesterday. He was a member of the Uhland Lodge of Odd Fellows, and of the Society of Brotherly Love, from which his widow and his two children, the boy, Willie, and Lily, a four-year-old girl, will receive benefits. They will also receive his life insurance, as well as the cash in bank, and inherit the homestead, which comprises two substantial brick houses and some broad lots at the corner where for so many years Charles Krieger's bakery was a landmark in Hackensack.

Found Buried Stolen Goods.

Matthew Duggan, eighteen years old, accused, with Horace Berry, another youth, of a burglary of $500 in jewelry and other things from Alfred Collins's house, 279 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, confessed yesterday. Duggan said part of the things were buried in a vacant lot in Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. Detectives found pawn tickets for a diamond ring and a rifle, and a lot of clothes and silverware at the place indicated. The boys were held for trial in the Harlem Police Court.

A Woman Burglar Sentenced.

Judge Newburger, in Part II., General Sessions, yesterday sentenced Mary Brown, fifty-one years old, to five years in the woman's prison at Auburn, on her plea of guilty of burglary in the second degree.

The woman broke a panel in the door of the residence of James Kennedy of 1,909 Bathgate Avenue, at 3 o'clock in the morning of Aug. 25, and entering, stole $1,000 worth of jewelry and silverware. She had a kit of burglar's tools when she was arrested.

LOCAL BANKERS NERVOUS.

Failure of Coffin, Altemus & Co. Brought Out Ugly Rumors.

The fact that New-York banks are very large holders of the paper of Coffin, Altemus & Co., the dry goods firm that suspended in Philadelphia last Monday, made some of the down-town banks exceedingly sensitive yesterday to rumors of the impending failure of a large New-York dry goods house. The Vice President of a bank that has extensive dealings with the dry goods trade caused a rigid investigation to be made, and reported late in the afternoon that there would be no dry goods failure in this city.

It is learned that four or five New-York banks hold about $400,000 of Coffin, Altemus & Co.'s paper, of which from $150,000 to $200,000 is single-name paper. In April last there were outstanding from $1,250,000 to $1,500,000 of the Philadelphia firm's acceptances. The bulk of this paper was held in the East, principally in New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia. In this city the bankers expect to collect the face value of Coffin, Altemus & Co.'s paper in due time.

Messrs. Martin, Converse and Treat, the junior partners of Coffin, Altemus & Co., returned from Philadelphia and were at their office on Worth Street all day yesterday. Many merchants and friends called upon them to express sympathy and to render them assistance, so that the firm might speedily resume business. There was a report in the dry goods trade that arrangements were on foot looking to immediate resumption, but the report was regarded as doubtful.

Mr. Martin said yesterday that he could give no additional particulars, as the newspapers had published about everything that was known now regarding the assignment. He could give no estimate of the liabilities, as the financial headquarters are in Philadelphia, and the assignee would have to make up his statement before anything definite was known regarding their condition.

When asked about the assignment of H. S. Henry, cotton and woolen goods manufacturer of Philadelphia, who had suspended on account of the failure of Coffin, Altemus & Co., Mr. Martin said that Mr. Henry's assignment would be only temporary; that it was done for protection, as he was unable to meet something coming due He has large assets.

In the trade it was said that Mr. Henry has carried on the business since the death of his father, in 1878; was supposed to have made considerable money in the past few years, and was regarded as worth $200,000. In addition to this business he was also interested in raising blooded stock, and owned some valuable horses.

S. H. Greene & Sons, calico printers, bleachers, dyers, and furnishers, of Providence and Riverpoint, R. I., who are reported to have gone into the hands of a receiver, have had close business relations with Coffin, Altemus & Co. for many years, acting as their agents. They consigned their product to Coffin, Altemus & Co., and would draw against the goods and obtain discounts on the acceptances at the banks. It is currently reported that they have $500,000 of the acceptances of Coffin, Altemus & Co. on discount.

KEPT BUSY DODGING X RAYS.

Man With an Up-to-Date Hallucination Calls on Dispensaries.

A blonde, pink-faced German of agreeable deportment and cultivated air called to see Mayor Strong at the City Hall yesterday. The Mayor was out, and Secretary Job Hedges received the visitor. His name was Joseph Bramberger, he said, and he had been in the drug line.

"I have a little grievance that I think the Mayor can redress," said Mr. Bramberger, smoothly. "A man threw an X ray into me in Forsyth Street about a month ago, and I want him arrested. I called on Magistrate Mott, but he had been X-rayed, too. I went to see Recorder Goff. Goff had an X-ray through his skull, and I left in disgust."

Bramberger could not get work, he said, because everybody could see right through him. Mr. Hedges was nervous, and started to rise from his seat.

"S-sh," said Bramberger, "the ray is approaching. Oh! It is in your head," he cried, leaping from his chair. He ran out of the office and was seen there no more. His landlady, Mrs. Annie Schindler, 171 Forsyth Street, caused his arrest in the afternoon, and he was held for examination.

WOULD ARREST PUGALISTS.

Chief Conlin Seeks Evidence Against Corbett and Fitzsimmons.

Chief Conlin has been trying to secure evidence that Corbett and Fitzsimmons arranged a prize fight at the Bartholdi Hotel a few days ago. Mr. Conlin said that the Penal Code made it a misdemeanor to arrange any detail of a prize fight in this city or even to come to any agreement respecting it without signing articles.

He stated that he read in several papers that a prize fight had been arranged between Corbett and Fitzsimmons at the Hotel Bartholdi. He sent letters to several of the newspapers asking if they would, in the interest of justice, furnish the evidence that a misdemeanor had been committed.

"If I can get evidence that there was talk of a prize fight, as reported," said the Chief, "I shall arrest Corbett and Fitzsimmons and all the parties who had anything to do with arranging a fight."

CAR HORSES RUN AWAY.

Exciting Time in Eighth Street Yesterday—One Man Injured.

The brakes of a Christopher Street crosstown car got out of order yesterday morning at Eighth Street and Third Avenue, and the horses ran away, going down Eighth Street toward Second Avenue at full speed.

The passengers on the car, numbering about a dozen, became greatly excited. One of them, Archibald McLean, sixty-five years old, of Lyndhurst, N. J., jumped from the back platform and received a cut over the left eye and an injury to one of his knees.

Policeman Millhauser of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, who was passing on a Third Avenue cable car at the time, jumped off when he saw the runaway, and boarded the Christopher Street car. He tried to stop the horses, but couldn't. They broke through their traces, but were stopped a short distance away. The car was stopped by striking a truck on Second Avenue. No damage was done.

Glimpses of Spain and Morocco.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has just issued from its office in this city a handsomely illustrated pamphlet, entitled "Glimpses of Spain and Morocco," which is intended for the use of its passengers who contemplate traveling along the Mediterranean coast. It is really a guide book to the coasts of Spain and Morocco, with trustworthy pictures of the various points of interest, and some useful information touching each, together with short itineraries for travelers who cannot stay long in those delightful regions of history and fable. Among the best illustrations are those of the Alhambra of Boabdil and Irving, Gibraltar, scenes from picturesque Moorish life, the Court of Lions, the Cathedral of Seville, the alcazar in Seville and in Toledo, and the Escurial.

My father had a SEVERE ATTACK OF PLEURISY. His physician treated him with all the skill at his command, but he grew steadily worse. We finally resorted to the use of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT with the most happy results, for a few bottles of this medicine restored him to his usual health.—THEO. RICHARDS, Stewart, Minn., Oct. 15, 1895.

If bilious take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

FREE BREAD WITH GOSPEL

THE REV. MR. GWYLIN GIVES AWAY 200 LOAVES.

Pastor of the Macdougal Street Baptist Church Is Conducting Revival Services, and Sunday Attendants Who Are Hungry Are Fed—Mrs. Amanda Smith, a Colored Evangelist, Leads in the Meetings—A Novel Undertaking.

The Rev. D. V. Gwylin, pastor of the Macdougal Street Baptist Church, has begun a system of practical Christian work among the unemployed men of the city, and, in addition to religious consolation, he gives bread to all who want it.

Mr. Gwylin left his study in the church, which is on Macdougal Street, between Spring and Prince Streets, to get a cup of coffee last Saturday night. On his way to a restaurant he came across a crowd of workingmen, who were waiting in front of Fleischmann's café, in Broadway, for the distribution of bread that is regularly made there to the needy, and an idea occurred to him whereby many unemployed men might be materially and spiritually helped by him. He addressed the men and told them that bread would be given to all unemployed men who attended the service at Macdougal Street Baptist Church the next morning.

Nearly 200 men accepted the invitation and filled the galleries of the church during last Sunday morning's service. After the sermon they were each given a loaf of bread. It is the intention of Mr. Gwylin to continue this distribution of bread indefinitely.

A series of nightly revival services is now in progress at the church, under the direction of Mrs. Amanda Smith, a colored woman, who has been employed in evangelical work for years. She was engaged in missionary work in Africa for eight years, and later entered the evangelical field in England, where she was associated with Lady Henry Somerset in her work among the poor in London.

Mrs. Smith's congregation was composed entirely of white persons at Macdougal Street Church. She spoke on "The Power of Love," and had many of those in the audience shouting "Hallelujah!" before she had finished her address. She is a fervid and earnest speaker. She will preach at the church every night this week. On Sunday evening next the service at the church will be conducted by Mrs. Margaret Bottome, President and founder of the King's Daughters Society, and one who is well known in evangelical work in this city. At the morning service on Sunday another distribution of bread will be made.

A woman, after the service last night, went to the platform and asked Amanda Smith to pray for a young colored girl, Mattie Oliver, who is dying at 170 Thompson Street of consumption.

"She hasn't got Christ in her heart," the woman said.

"Why, bless her soul," said Mrs. Smith; let's go to her now!"

And she went to take spiritual consolation, if it were possible, to the dying girl.

ARION OFFICERS ELECTED.

Discussion as to the Holding of the Famous Annual Ball.

The annual meeting of the Arion Society was held at the clubhouse, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, last night, when the following officers were elected, without opposition:

President—Richard Weinacht; First Vice President—Edward Benneche; Second Vice President—Bernhard Kaempffert; Recording Secretary—Carl Schlettinger; Corresponding Secretary—Julius P. Werner; Treasurer—Constantin Lucius; Financial Secretary—August Gebhard; Trustees (for Three Years)—Max Ams, George Ehret, Richard Katzenmayer, C. M. Vom Baur; Trustee (for Two Years)—Franz Leinhos; Trustee (for One Year)—Frank Von Briesen; Members of the Board of Trustees of the Gesangverein—Jacob Germann, William Lohr, R. J. Mayer, Henry W. Metzing.

The yearly reports of the officers and the various committees were read, and plans for the Winter festivities were proposed and discussed. The question of giving a masquerade ball during the coming Winter was considered, but no decision was reached.

SANDWICH WAS AN INSULT.

Le Roy Did Not Appreciate His Benefactor's Kindness.

Charles Le Roy, a sailor, said he was very hungry when he accosted Henry B. Kitchel, a business man of 32 Liberty Street on Park Row last evening. Mr. Kitchel looked at the man a moment and then told him to wait until he returned. Going to a near-by restaurant, Mr. Kitchel procured a sandwich of generous proportions, which he proffered to the supposed starving sailor. But Le Roy did not take the food in the spirit in which it was tendered. He seemed to think that his dignity had been assailed, and he began to rain blows on the face and body of his benefactor.

Mr. Kitchel's cries attracted the attention of a policeman, and after a chase Le Roy was arrested and locked up at the Oak Street Station. When he was led away to his cell he loudly denounced Mr. Kitchel for offering him a sandwich instead of the money with which to buy it.

ELEVEN SIX-FOOT SEWERS.

Twenty Miles of New Drainage Planned for Annexed District.

The extensive plans recently completed by the Department of Street Improvements in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards for the sewer system of that part of the annexed district lying between Port Morris and Railroad Avenue on the south and the old boundary line of Westchester County on the north, were inspected by a number of land owners of that district in the office of the department at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Third Avenue yesterday.

The plans complete the system for the entire district bounded by the Sound, the Harlem River, and the boundary line of Westchester County prior to the annexation of Westchester, William's Bridge, Wakefield, and City Island.

They comprise more than twenty miles of sewers, ranging from a diameter of 1 foot to eleven of 6 feet.

H. C. Miner's $295,372 Judgment.

A formal judgment for $295,872 was entered in the Supreme Court yesterday against the City of New-York in favor of Henry C. Miner.

This judgment represents the amount, including costs and interest, awarded to Mr. Miner for his property at Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, which is used by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The award was not paid, as there was no appropriation for it, and Mr. Miner sued for the amount claimed. The proceeding was a friendly and formal one, and the Corporation Counsel consented that judgment should be entered.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

He is an artist, and is as generally improvident as that class of people are apt to be. He has an original method, however, of providing for the time when the wolf knocks at the door. Only to an artist or a woman would such an idea occur, and a woman would never resort to a practice so careless that a penny more or less might be lost.

This particular artist, when he sells a picture and finds that the money received will cover all his outstanding obligations, with a generous remainder, immediately begins to prepare for a dark day. After a fashion which has none of the prosaic unpleasantness of going to a bank, and which gives him a little immediate fun, he takes all the money he can spare, and making a stand at a good place of vantage, he throws it.

Some of it goes under the rugs, some of it lodges in picture frames, an armored gentleman in a corner generally gathers in a good share, and other bits go into dark and devious corners, such as are to be found only in artist's studios. When the time of need comes there is more fun. The artist begins to hunt.

He has forgotten by that time how much money he has deposited around his domicile, and there may be a pleasant surprise in store for him. When he has found as much money as he needs for immediate necessities he rests from his labors of gathering. With this harmless practice there is always the pleasant hope that there may be money in the bank that has not been found, and the artist never has the disagreeable sensation of having his checks dishonored.

***

A satisfactory arrangement in paper wrappers for books and magazines sent through the mails, and one which seems to be new, is that of a thread in the wrapper. It is of coarse, black linen, and is firmly pressed into the paper. It is on the inside of the paper when the package is wrapped, running lengthwise of it. One end extends beyond the edge of the paper, and, with a gentle pull on this, the wrapper is opened the full length, with no danger to the paper or magazine within, as there often is in cutting or opening with the fingers.

***

There should be a great demand for peacock's feathers since the visit of Li Hung Chang to this country. They might not only become fashionable on account of their being worn by the greatest man of one of the oldest empires in the world, but the fact that Earl Li wears one constantly might do away with the superstition that they bring ill luck. Li Hung Chang may be said to be a fortunate man, as things go in this world. He is famous, clever, enormously rich, is said to have a beautiful wife who looks twenty years younger than she really is, and has the smallest feet of any woman in the Celestial Kingdom, and he has come to a ripe old age in an excellent state of health. His long and successful journey through Europe and the New World may be called a "lucky" one for him in all respects.

***

A couple of Brooklyn goats came near having an unusually good dinner the other day, aided and abetted by a friendly Irish woman. The two goats had strayed from one of the numerous tin-can-strewed goat pastures of Brooklyn, and had found their way to one of the main streets, where a gang of Italian laborers was at work on the car track. The men had worked down some distance from the place where their newspaper-wrapped dinners lay, covered with coats.

The goats were out for plunder, as goats usually are, and they discovered the pile of garments from under which their trained olfactory glands perceived the odor of something eatable. To get at this something was only the work of a minute for a Brooklyn goat, while the Irishwoman stood in a neighboring doorway and smiled happily. Just then a philanthropic man appeared upon the scene. "John," he called to the nearest Italian, and pointed to the goats. "John" said words in Italian, rescued his dinner, and the Irishwoman disappeared into the house with the air of wishing that people would attend to their own affairs.

***

The Working Woman's Protective Union is one of the organizations in New-York which is doing a great deal of good work in a quiet way. It collects difficult bills free of charge for all classes of working women, with the exception of the domestic servant. This discrimination is made only because the servant has always a house to live in and enough to eat, and is not likely to be thrown out on the street as other working women without money are.

The hardest class of employers the association has to deal with is that composed of dressmakers. These women, while paying the lowest wages, are the poorest pay, and apparently the hardest-hearted. There are, of course, many exceptions. A recent pitiful case is of a young girl from Brooklyn, who went as an improver to a New-York dressmaker, receiving only $3 a week. With one week's pay kept back, and other amounts in small sums, she had due her after several weeks' work $5 that she could not collect. The girl is delicate, she has no father, and is helping to support her mother.

The work of an improver is always difficult. The worker is expected to "improve" herself in the art of dressmaking, but is never taught. She is only allowed to do a few simple branches of work, which she can do without assistance, and learns from watching others as best she can. This girl's money will be collected for her.

***

The people who live in the house in Old St. John's Church yard are people who do not believe in ghosts. There is no better place in the city for the appearance of spectres of no one knows who. The inhabitants of the house do not apparently consider the subject. The present tenants have only recently come in. They have a comfortable looking wash out in the part of the graveyard facing Clarkson Street on Mondays, and a little further back a hammock swings under a tree. It is a suggestive spot for dreaming. The place is full of ailanthus trees, and with their easy propagation from seed numerous healthy shoots have been sent up here and there, until there is a flourishing undergrowth nearly covering many of the stones.

***

There is a new puzzle game. It is up to date. On a bit of cardboard are two circles, one representing a gold and the other a silver dollar. The White House is placed at an equal distance from each. On the gold dollar is put one of the Mexican "jumping beans," painted yellow, and on the silver dollar another "jumping bean" of the color of silver. The golden bean represents McKinley, and the silvery one Bryan.

The interior of the curiously shaped bean is occupied wholly and exclusively by a fat white worm, which was born in the bean, and which has lived upon it until all the bean has become worm. Whenever the worm moves—and even the worm will turn—the bean seems to jump. It will sometimes merely turn over, and sometimes it will jump a couple of inches.

The game consists in guessing which worm, McKinley or Bryan, will first jump into the White House.

***

Rare is the spectacle of an interment in Trinity Church yard, and in St. Paul's Church yard it is still rarer. Yet the soil of these ancient burial grounds is parted once or twice a year to receive the body of a descendent of one of the old Knickerbocker families.

The Board of Health does not permit burials on Manhattan Island south of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, as a rule, and the only exception ever made is when a person dies the members of whose family have all been interred in an old family vault, and whose relatives wish the newly departed to rest in the same tomb with his ancestors. Even these interments must always be in vaults and in metal coffins, hermetically sealed, and as the coffin and its contents cannot possibly come in contact with the soil there is no danger of the air being contaminated. These entombments can only be in vaults already existing, and if any person should desire to build a new vault in Trinity Church yard he would be denied the privilege. When the vaults now existing are full, the old church yards will have received their last occupant.

***

It is a curious thing that of all the burials in New-York City, including those of persons dying in the city and buried in cemeteries outside the city limits, the burials of paupers in the city cemetery on Hart's Island make 10 per cent. of the whole. As not nearly one-tenth of the people who die in New-York are paupers, this seems odd. The number is swelled by all the infants from foundling asylums, persons abandoned by their families, persons from abroad who have no families here, suicides whose bodies are unclaimed, &c.

***

There used to be many burials in the Marble Cemetery, at Second Avenue and Second Street, and some wealthy people had lots and vaults there, but there are few interments in this famous old cemetery now, as interments directly in the earth are no longer permitted there, and there are few families having vaults there which they care to use. The Marble Cemetery, though, is the only place down town where bodies can be placed for temporary keeping, and thirty or forty bodies a year are put in the receiving tomb there, where, in some cases, they remain a long time. The body of John Ericsson, the engineer, was kept there for a year before the arrangements were completed to remove it to his native mountains in Scandinavia.

JAMES DALTON IDENTIFIED.

Hildebrandt's Assailant Recognized as William Rooney, an ex-Convict.

The man calling himself James Dalton, who robbed Henry Hildebrandt, clerk for George Ringler & Co., the brewers, has been identified as a New-York thief. The identification explodes the theory advanced by Capt. Moynihan of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station, that he was the son of "Bill" Dalton, the noted Western desperado.

Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau yesterday afternoon said that Detective James A. McCarthy of his staff identified the prisoner at the Tombs on Saturday as William Rooney, and ex-convict, who was brought up in the neighborhood of Fourteenth Street and Avenue A.

McCarthy knew him as a boy in that neighborhood, but had not seen him in a long time. Under the name of William J. Smith he was arrested in September, 1880, with two men named William Muller, alias Dennis Maher, and John Fisher, alias Kaiser, for robbing a house on Ogden Avenue, Jersey City.

Burglar's tools were found in Rooney's possession at the time of his arrest. Rooney, Muller, and Fisher were sentenced to five years in prison at Trenton, N. J., on Sept. 27, 1880. Two prison keepers have identified Rooney as the convict they had in their care under the name of Smith. Rooney, or Dalton, as he calls himself, can now be indicted for a second offense, and, if convicted, may be sent to prison for forty years.

WOMEN DISCUSS CURRENCY.

First Regular Gathering of a New Harlem Political Club.

The first regular meeting of the Harlem Women's Republican Association, which was organized last week, took place yesterday at 68 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, which is the residence of Mrs. Frances Parker, the President of the association. About twenty members were present.

Mrs. Jane Pierce, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, who has studied the currency question, made a few informal remarks at the opening of the meeting, and announced that she would answer any questions pertaining to the monetary standards and the inevitable effect upon the working classes that the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States alone would have.

The number and variety of the questions, principally as to the probable effect of free coinage upon the wage earners, which Mrs. Pierce was called upon to answer, showed that the members were interested. The main object of the association, which is under the auspices of the State Committee, is to have the members do missionary work among the wives of the poorer classes of workingmen.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, EIGHT PAGES, contains:

MAINE GIVES HER ANSWER—About 50,000 plurality against free silver.
THE CZAR IN DANGER—A scheme to assassinate the ruler of Russia.
LONDON AROUSED AT LAST—Turkey has gone too far, and even Tories preach a new crusade.
SOUND MONEY LEADERS—Notification of Gen. Palmer and Gen. Buckner.
W. F. SHEEHAN SPEAKS OUT—He repudiates the Chicago platform and nominees.
GARRET A. HOBART SPEAKS OUT—His letter a convincing argument for sound money.
WILL NOT VOTE FOR BRYAN—Connecticut gold Democrats to have a ticket.
REAL ESTATE VALUATION—New-York State Assessors adopt the equalization table.
BRYAN WEAK IN ROCHESTER—Many Democrats of prominence against him.
CASH FROM MINE OWNERS—Alleged Bryan fund of two and a half millions.
SOUTHERN TRUCK FARMS—The coast lined with great vegetable gardens.
NO SECOND TERM FOR HIM—Mr. Bryan only wants the "crown" four years.
DANGERS OF THE ORINOCO—W. B. Schofield's story of thrilling experiences.
GREATER THAN THE SULTAN—Sheik-ul-Islam can depose the Turkish ruler.
A NEW PACING RECORD—John R. Gentry goes a mile in 2:01¼ in a race.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Choice of Food for Crops, by Henry Stewart; Sterilized Milk, Purification of Milk, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,289 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

Single Copies.....3 Cents
Per Year.....$1.00

Carpet Dep't.

Alexander Smith & Sons, best quality,

Velvet Carpets, 90 cts.

per yard, formerly $1.25.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Autumn 1896.

Silk Department.

Opening of Novelty Silks.

Latest productions from *Paris and Lyons.*

Our own Importations.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

WAS HE A SWINDLER HERE?

Alleged American Advertising Fraud Arrested in Liverpool.

Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau received a communication yesterday from the head detective of the Liverpool constabulary informing him of the arrest in England of a man named James Montgomery, alias Joy, alias Mills, alias Brown, on a charge of fraud. The Liverpool authorities have reason to suspect that the prisoner has carried on his swindling operations in New-York. They sent his photograph to Capt. O'Brien, who is now looking up the man's record.

For some time the following advertisement has appeared in several London papers, particularly those of a religious character:

"Desiring to better advertise the 'Overland' cycles, we will give away ten of our best twenty-pound cycles free, one to each of ten persons sending in the most words made from the letters in the word 'overland.' It costs you nothing to try. Send your list at once, inclosing stamp, to —— & Co., South John Street, Liverpool."

The attention of the police was drawn to the matter. They made an investigation, and, after finding that the office in Liverpool was merely a receiving place for letters, they arrested Montgomery. In his rooms they found more than 4,000 answers to his advertisement, most of which contained stamps. They also seized boxes containing 1,500 additional letters, and found papers showing that the prisoner had advertised in America a piano competition similar to his bicycle scheme in England. Montgomery's scheme, besides getting postage stamps, was to send to such applicant the following:

"Dear Sir: Being employed in the office of ——, (giving the name in the advertisement,) I have succeeded in making a copy of their own complete list of all the words to be made from 'Overland.' You lacked many of the words. As I am unable to use it myself on account of my employment here, I will mail you the list on receipt of thirty shillings. You can thereby make certain of one of the prize cycles. Yours in confidence."

The English police say that had they not dropped upon Montgomery so quickly, he would by means of his circular have obtained hundreds of pounds within a few days.

The prisoner says that he came from the United States, and that he lived in Indianapolis. In his possession was found a circular offering pianos free, one to each of twenty persons sending in the largest lists of words made from the letters forming the two words "Carleton Piano." The circular purported to be issued by the Carleton Piano Company, 77 Fifth Avenue, New-York City.

Capt. O'Brien will communicate with the Liverpool police as soon as he learns the man's history.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—James Hoarn, a laborer, twenty-eight years old, of 510 Canal Street, fell overboard from the float at Pier 21 North River, yesterday, and was drowned. His body was not recovered. Peter McKelvey, aged thirty-five, of 65 Cherry Street, fell overboard at Pier 41 East River. Jere Donovan of 320 Cherry Street, rescued him. He was sent home.

—The twenty-third auction sale of unclaimed property and police property will be held by Property Clerk Harriot at Police Headquarters on Thursday next. Among the articles to be sold are a number of bicycles, baby carriages, hand carts, a lot of chairs, iron bedsteads, boats, and miscellaneous goods.

—Joseph Pfisted, thirty-six years old, a Tyrolean, who had deserted his wife and three children in Austria, and arrived in this country on the Aller in company with Emma Wegener, twenty-two years old, will be deported, along with his companion, by decision of the immigration officials.

—Franklin J. Bischoff, a brother of Judge Bischoff, living at City Island, against whom several criminal charges have been made lately, was yesterday declared insane by Drs. Fitch and Wildman and transferred to the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum at White Plains.

—The West Side Merchants' Sound Money Club, with rooms in the Mercantile Exchange, invites all to become members, who believe in opposing unsound financial legislation. The maintenance of employers and employes is solicited and no membership fee is required.

—The next breakfast and dinner of the Hoboken Turtle Club will take place on Thursday at the King's Bridge Hotel, breakfast at 8 A. M. and dinner at 4 P. M.

—The Catholic Club will give a reception and banquet to Lord Chief Justice Russell, Lady Russell, and Miss Russell on the evening of Oct. 2.

—The employes of the Street Cleaning Department will hold their annual outing and games in Lion Park on Oct. 2. Col. Waring will be present.

Brooklyn.

—Robert McCally, twenty-six years old, a lineman employed by the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company in Brooklyn, was working on a pole at Atlantic and Albany Avenues yesterday afternoon, when he slipped, and in trying to save himself he grasped a live wire. He was terribly burned about the hands and received a severe shock. Fellow-workmen went to his rescue, took him down from the pole, and sent him to St. John's Hospital, where he was treated. He then went to his home, 47 Johnson Street.

—A number of Police and Fire Department telegraph operators of different cities in the New-England and Middle Atlantic States met yesterday at the Clendon Hotel for the purpose of organizing a National association. Frank C. Mason presided at the meeting, and a speech of welcome was delivered by Police Superintendent McKelvey. Temporary officers were chosen, and the meeting was adjourned until this morning. The members of the new association went to Rockaway Beach in the afternoon.

—Edward Tyson, the student at the Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, N. J., who shot himself there Saturday afternoon, was removed to the Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was there reported as being conscious, but no attempt was made to locate the bullet in his head. His parents, at 65 Jewell Street, refused to say anything about the case.

—Six of the Little Sisters of the Poor who teach in the parochial school of St. Francis de Sales, Brooklyn, were poisoned by eating canned salmon Friday night. They are still very ill at the chool, in Aberdeen Street, near Broadway. Dr. Miller of Pennsylvania Avenue, who is attending them, says the patients will soon recover.

—The body of Dr. Benjamin Arad Sheldon, the celebrated mathematician, which was found in the East River, at the foot of Congress Street, Brooklyn, Monday night, will be cremated this afternoon. The funeral services, which will be held at the suicide's late home, 48 Morton Street, will be private.

—Julia McCormick, twenty-nine years old, of Montgomery Street, near Cedar Street, Brooklyn, was taken to the Seney Hospital yesterday suffering with lockjaw. Miss McCormick stepped on two nails, which penetrated her foot, on Sunday. The hospital physicians say her case is serious.

—Bernard Scheike, the sixteen-year-old boy who was shot at 185 Montrose Avenue, Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon by George Thaler of 201 Scholes Street, died in St. Catharine's Hospital yesterday. Thaler is under arrest. Scheike lived at 190 Humboldt Street.

—It was intended to have a sale yesterday of the $1,535,000 of 3½ per cent. Brooklyn city gold bonds for which no bidders could be found a month ago, but owing to the continued financial depression it was postponed indefinitely.

—Salvatore Quindero, a laborer of 416 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, was killed at Degraw Street and Utica Avenue yesterday by being smothered in a sand bank, which caved in upon him. His body was recovered.

—Morris Platzblatt, a sixteen-months-old infant, of 53 Morrell Street, Brooklyn, fell into a tub in which there was only about three inches of water yesterday morning and was drowned.

Long Island.

—The body of a man was discovered on the beach at Northport Monday evening by Mrs. George Grant, near Crab Meadow. The body had evidently been in the water a long time, as it was badly decomposed. It was dressed in a dark suit and a heavy overcoat. It was buried by the authorities.

—Fifteen of the fifty-six Jeffersonian Democrats who underwent the examination for Inspectors, poll clerks, and ballot clerks, to serve this Fall, were accepted by Major Gleason of Long Island City yesterday. Thirty-seven Republicans were also examined, and thirty of them were accepted.

Jersey City.

—The Clerk of the Street and Water Board was yesterday instructed to notify the East Jersey Water Company that its claim of $50,000 for water delivered to July 1 would not be paid until the charges were adjusted. The board bases its claim for a reduction upon the allegation that the company is not furnishing the quantity of water called for by the contract. This the company denies.

—Judge Hudspeth of the General Sessions Court was yesterday informed that jurors, when sent out to consider a case, were in the habit of playing cards until the "obstinate juror" gave in. He called the panel before him and notified it that if he heard of any more card playing in the jury room he would punish the guilty jurors for contempt of court.

—A circus arrived in town yesterday, and a bear cub six weeks old escaped while the animals were being unloaded from the railroad cars. The boys in the vicinity had great fun chasing the bear before it was captured. The circus men alleged, however, that the boys were trying to drive the cub away rather than to help catch it.

—Mrs. William T. Rouse of 167 Griffith Street awoke at 2 o'clock yesterday morning and saw a man at the bureau. Her screams aroused her husband, but the burglar escaped, leaving behind him his shoes, which he had removed after entering through a window. The thief secured no plunder to indemnify him for his loss.

—James Goodwin, twenty-four years old, of 374 East Fourth Street, New-York, visited friends in

Wednesday
September 16-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

The F. & M. Schaefer Brew'g Co.'s
FINEST
Bottled Beer
FOR
Families
Bottled at the Brewery
50th St.—Park Ave.—51st St.
MAIL ORDERS IMMEDIATELY FILLED.

PLATT MEN NOT SATISFIED

A WRANGLE IN THE SIXTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Two Republican Candidates Will Be Nominated at Conventions to be Held To-day—Both Factions Claim Regularity, and Each Will Ask the Secretary of State to Recognize Its Nominee on the Ballot—Question for the Courts to Decide.

Two Republican candidates for Congress will be nominated to-day in the Sixteenth District, which is made up of the three Assembly districts in Westchester County, the Thirty-fifth City District, and a portion of the Thirty-fourth City District.

This is another incident in the twenty-year enmity between Mr. Platt and ex-Judge William H. Robertson, he who caused Senators Conkling and Platt to resign in 1881 because President Garfield named him Collector of the Port. Ex-Judge Robertson has held his own county these many years against Mr. Platt and has been let alone for the most part in his positions as Chairman of the Westchester County Committee and member of the State Committee from the Westchester Congressional District.

The district is normally Democratic by 5,000 majority. Benjamin Fairchild, the present Republican Representative, was complimented by the nomination two years ago, and was elected in the landslide. He was neither Platt nor anti-Platt then, but began to affiliate with the Republican Captain General immediately after election.

State Senator J. Irving Burns of Yonkers came under Mr. Platt's influence while in Albany last Winter. A confidential Platt nucleus was formed by the Congressman, the State Senator, the clerk of the City Board of Aldermen, William H. Ten Eyck, James M. Hunt, a lawyer of Yonkers, and some others of political influence in Tarrytown and Mount Vernon. The Robertson element distrusted Mr. Fairchild, and informed him that he would not receive support for a renomination. The Congressional District Convention that chose delegates to the National Convention stood sixteen Robertson men to eight Platt men. Ex-Judge Robertson and Mayor John P. Peene of Yonkers were sent.

That convention—as usual, the Robertson men say; unusual, the Platt men aver—elected a new District Committee of six to manage the campaign. It consisted of four Robertson and two Platt members. A majority of the committee—the Robertson members—have called a Congressional convention, to meet at noon to-day in White Plains. The Platt group refuses to recognize the regularity of the new committee, and, having a majority of the former district committee, sets up its regularity and has called a convention, to meet at noon to-day in Yonkers.

The conventions will be made up as follows:

Assembly District.	Platt.	Robertson.
1 Westchester	*5	0
2 Westchester	†5	5
3 Westchester	0	*6
34th city	*3	0
35th city	†5	5
Total uncontested	8	6
Total contested	10	10

*No contest. †Contestants.

Each convention is thus composed of a majority of the apportionment of twenty-four. The table is a little misleading in that all the ten Robertson contested delegates appear to have been chosen with more respect to forms than the ten Platt contestants. The same Assembly conventions that elected these delegates chose those to the State Convention. Enough of the contestants were recognized by the Platt State Committee and convention to exclude ex-Judge Robertson from the State Committee, and put Mr. Ten Eyck in his stead.

Mr. Fairchild will be renominated at Yonkers by the Platt convention to-day. The Robertson convention will probably nominate either Norton B. Otis of Yonkers, the elevator manufacturer, or Samuel McMillan, Commissioner of Parks in this city, who lives in the annexed district. Both conventions claim regularity, and each will ask the Secretary of State to recognize its nominee on the ballot.

The Supreme Court will have the matter to settle. With Republicans united, the sound-money men say they would stand a good chance of defeating the Bryan Democracy, otherwise not.

HAD HER HUSBAND ARRESTED.

Mrs. Callender's Flank Movement in Her Divorce Suit.

William Marshall Campell Callender was arrested yesterday at 140 East Thirtieth Street by Deputy Sheriff Lipsky on an order signed by Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court. Callender's arrest was caused by his wife, Adelina Louisa, who has brought an action against him in the Supreme Court for an absolute divorce.

The couple were married June 25, 1890, at Christiania, Norway. The plaintiff charges that her husband has been guilty of improprieties.

Mrs. Callender also says that her husband is a man of rare ability and inventive genius, and is about to sell a patent for $10,000 and to leave the State. During the last two years, she alleges, her husband has not given her any money, with the exception of 20 cents to 50 cents at a time. It was upon the allegation that he was about to leave the jurisdiction of the court that the order for his arrest was issued. Callender failed to furnish $1,500 bail, and was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail.

Fright a Cause of Death.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon made an autopsy yesterday on the body of Charles F. Beneke, an assistant janitor, who died suddenly Monday at 420 East Seventeenth Street. He says that Beneke died from hemorrhage of the lungs, which was doubtless superinduced by fright.

Beneke was going through the house Sept. 9, when he suddenly came upon the body of Jacob Anderson, who had hanged himself in his room. Beneke came near fainting, and had ever since been in a weak condition. A hemorrhage of the lungs set in Monday, which could not be checked.

COAL TRADE SITUATION.

Some Erroneous Notions Pointed Out by The Coal Trade Journal.

An article on "The Price of Anthracite" appears in the current number of The Coal Trade Journal, in which F. E. Saward, the editor, undertakes to correct some misapprehensions concerning the present situation. First taking up the suggestion that "the frequent advance in the price of coal is robbery for which there ought to be some prohibitory law," Mr. Saward says:

"Had it not been for the 'fight for position' started by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company last year, the price of hard coal would not have fallen to so low a figure as it did during 1895. It is this that, by comparison, makes the price that is now being realized appear to be a high one. If there could be a greater steadiness of prices, say stove coal at New-York loading ports to range from $3.75 to $4.25 per ton for the year, it would be a fair and equitable price. This variation of 50 cents per ton between the highest price in the Fall and the lowest price in the Spring of the year would offer proper inducements to the retailer, with means, to buy early and hold the coal until the demand upon him for the same set in. It is the violent fluctuations which have existed during the past year and a half that give the opportunity for so much adverse comment on the part of the press and public. The industry is peculiarly unfortunate in this direction—fluctuating prices—and they have been due largely to the ignoring of the theory of supply and demand, too much production forcing the price below a normal figure."

With regard to the assertion that "the increase of a price already high means an increase of expense to manufacturers just at a time when they may be preparing to resume operations after a long period of depression," The Coal Trade Journal says: "This is only another instance of not knowing. There has been no increase of anthracite steam sizes; in fact, the price this year is less than it was last. Again, the majority of manufacturers use bituminous coal, and this fuel is cheaper in the United States than elsewhere."

It has also been affirmed that the present action of the railroads and the operators of the mines in curtailing the supply will necessitate at least one more rise in the cost of the retail ton before Winter sets in. "This proves," says Mr. Saward, "that the increases at wholesale do not take effect immediately at retail. The retail dealer gives warning to his customers of the advances that are to take place, and too often he also gives his customers the advantage of any low-cost coal that he may have in hand. The highest price usually rules only during the Winter months, when sales are small because of the bulk of the requirements for the Winter season being put away at a less cost per ton early in the year."

ODD CONFLICT OF TESTIMONY.

Seven Police Witnesses Discredited by a Dozen Other Persons.

Mrs. Amelia Martin was charged in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday with keeping a disorderly house in 154 West Fiftieth Street. Capt. Michael Sheehan of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, Special Detectives Byram C. Lewis and Patrick H. Fox, and four patrolmen took the stand and testified one after another that they had visited Mrs. Martin's house with immoral women, and had been let rooms for $3 for half an hour at a time.

The detectives said that they conversed with the defendant, who asked them to send their friends. She added that she had gotten into somewhat reduced circumstances and was compelled to eke out her income. She said, however, she was compelled to exercise great caution because of the police. The detectives assured her that the thought of the police need not worry her. They then bought drinks, and at Yorkville Court swore out a warrant for "Mrs. Jane Raymond," the name she was known by to them.

Each successive statement Mrs. Martin said was a lie.

John R. Martin, husband of defendant, a tall, fine-looking man, of about forty-eight years, who runs billiard parlors at 29 Great Jones Street, and his two sons, Ernest, seventeen, and Alfred, nineteen, stepped upon the bridge. Mr. Martin denounced the arrest as an outrage and said he would stand up for his wife's respectability against all odds. His sons had recently returned from finishing their education in Europe, but were now living at home. They gave no direct testimony, being called as an item in showing the respectability of the house. Mrs. Martin said that Capt. Sheehan's son was an associate of her boys, a remark which the Captain observed did not affect the status of the case.

Counselor Thomas G. Fennell, Mrs. Martin's attorney, called at least a dozen persons of apparent wealth and social standing, who had either boarded with Mrs. Martin or had been frequent callers on her boarders, and, without exception, they testified to the high character of the defendant and the respectability of her place.

Among these were Charles Funk, mining engineer, of 171 Broadway, who boarded at the Martin house. He received as callers such men as Col. Thomas P. Ochiltree and John W. Mackay.

The Magistrate, on hearing this testimony, said that he hardly knew what to do in the face of such unimpeachable testimony for the defense.

Capt. Sheehan remarked that the cloak of respectability was often used under which to conduct nefarious and unlawful deeds.

Mr. Fennell made an eloquent plea for his client, but Magistrate Flammer said the higher court must decide, and he fixed bail at $500, which Mr. Martin furnished. After furnishing bail Mr. Martin made an impassioned speech against the police. He was called to order by the Court.

Subscribers for the Opera.

Renewals of subscriptions for boxes at the Metropolitan Opera House by those who held them last season closed yesterday, and the following names and grand tier box numbers were entered on the books of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau:

Miss D. L. Breese, 43; George C. Boldt, 45; J. L. Riker, 47; E. St. John Hayes and Ferdinand Blumenthal, 49; Jacob Schiff and A. Wolff, 51; R. M. Thompson and W. A. Clarke, 53; W. H. Bliss, Frederick Goodrich, and S. H. Valentine, 52; J. E. McCullough, 48; Mrs. Jefferson Coddington, 46; Mrs. S. Carman Harriott and Mrs. John H. Hall, 44; Jefferson M. Levy and Edward Kemp, 42; E. C. Converse and Mrs. I. V. Brokaw, 40; E. C. Moore, Jr., and Mrs. Ronalds Regild, G; Charles F. Clark, Miss M. D. Pell, and Dr. Clement Cleveland, H; R. C. Black and Mrs. E. E. Banks, T; Mrs. J. Bowman Dickson and C. Vanderbilt De Forest, K.

The allotment of boxes to stockholders has not yet been completed.

W. A. White & Sons Misquoted.

W. A. White & Sons, real estate dealers at 115 Broadway, were misquoted in a real estate article in the Sunday edition of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The information contained in the article was furnished by a stenographer of the firm. The statement was made that "when the sum required is $150,000 or over the interest rate will average over 5 per cent." It should have been under 5 per cent.

Naturally, Mr. White, who is so thoroughly informed upon every subject pertaining to the real estate business, was surprised to have his firm given as an authority for such a statement. The employe was not authorized to speak for the firm.

THEY WANT SOUND MONEY

HAT TRADE WILL OPEN ITS HEADQUARTERS TO-DAY.

A Campaign to be Made for Honest Currency and Stable Government—The Organization Supporting McKinley and Hobart—Ex-Gov. Pitkin Addresses the Commercial Travelers—Dollar Dollars the Demand of the Country.

The headquarters of the Hat Trade McKinley and Hobart Sound Money and Sound Government League will be opened at noon to-day at 28 and 30 Waverley Place. The league is composed of both Democrats and Republicans, and is organized to work for the election of McKinley and Hobart. Among the Democratic firms who have joined the league are C. H. Tenney & Co. and Vanderhoef & Co.

The officers of the organization are: Chairman—W. B. Thom; Vice Chairman—Alexander Caldwell; Secretary—L. D. Gallison; Treasurer—Emil Rinke.

At the opening meeting to-day Gen. Horace Porter, Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, and Judge Frank Fort of Paterson, N. J., will make addresses. Meetings will be held at noon every Wednesday during September, and at noon every day during October. A campaign of education has already been inaugurated, and quantities of sound-money literature have been sent to every hat factory in the United States. The league proposes to keep this up until the close of the polls on election day.

MUST HAVE DOLLAR DOLLARS.

Ex-Gov. Pitkin of Louisiana Talks to Commercial Travelers.

Col. John L. Shepherd presided at the mass meeting of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League at its headquarters, Broadway and Prince Street, yesterday. Ex-Gov. J. R. G. Pitkin of Louisiana was the principal speaker. He said that, judging from the news from Vermont and Maine, the sensible men of the Nation were rising in their might to rebuke the advocates of the free-silver heresy. The sound-money ranks, he declared, were not recruited from Republicans alone, but there was a large representation of Democrats in the ranks who meant to battle for the integrity and honor of the Nation.

"We must have dollars," he said, "that are worth 100 cents each. With sound money the capitalist, the merchant, the manufacturer, the farmer, and all classes of the people will find themselves established upon a sound basis. Distrust will give way to good faith, and the people will be prosperous and happy. The advocates of the election of Bryan are hoodwinking the people by advocating the use of a quack medicine—free silver—to heal the Nation's credit, which has become injured by the very possibility of the adoption of such a monstrous system. What is required is sound-money medicine.

"The free-silver men," he declared, "are like locusts, who are ready to devour everything in their way but are unwilling to produce anything. They were dishonest, because they wished to have debts paid with cheap dollars. The safety of the financial interests of the United States can be assured only by keeping a proper relation between gold and silver. Their relative values should be so adjusted that neither of the metals will be driven out of the market."

SOUND-MONEY WORKINGMEN.

Wage-Earning Patriots to Hold a Ratification Meeting.

The Greater New-York Branch of the Wage Earners' Patriotic League will have its first rally and ratification meeting of the campaign next Friday evening in its headquarters, 1,556 Third Avenue, near Eighty-seventh Street. The League is composed of workingmen, and is organized for the purpose of educating the wage earners about the fallacy of free-silver coinage and for advancing the cause of the gold standard of value.

The platform of the league for 1896 is "Honest dollars for a day's honest toil. No repudiation, no speculation in our wages. The integrity and honor of our Union must be preserved. An honest dollar, whether greenback or coin, redeemable on demand on its value of 100 cents in gold, insures a definite, fixed standard of value, current throughout the world; inspires and restores confidence and credit, and thereby provides industrial, building, commercial, agricultural, transportation, and to all pursuits a safe and prosperous career, and as a consequence guarantees abundance of steady work and employment for all. We pledge ourselves to vote and work for honest money and in opposition to the nominees and platform of the Chicago Convention, and of the Populist and Silver Conventions of 1896."

All trades and nationalities are represented in the membership of the league. Many salesmen, clerks, and small tradesmen are enrolled, and there are car drivers, printers, bricklayers, ironworkers, porters, jewelers, cigarmakers, conductors, shoemakers, tailors, painters, bookkeepers, waiters, plumbers, bakers, and butchers. The Greater New-York Branch numbers over 300 members, and meetings will be held hereafter every Friday evening.

DRY GOODS CLUB'S CAMPAIGN.

Started Yesterday by Messrs. Strong, Depew, Porter, and Quigg.

The ground floor of the large building recently occupied by E. S. Jaffray & Co., at 350 Broadway, was crowded at noon yesterday, at the first public meeting of the Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club. Meetings will be held every day during the campaign, and any person who has a good speech to make in favor of sound money will be welcomed on the platform.

Mayor Strong presided at yesterday's meeting, and was enthusiastically cheered by the crowd. He is the President of the club, and he made a brief speech, in which he referred to the good work done by the organization since 1880, when it first took part in a Presidential campaign.

Gen. Horace Porter made a witty speech. A reference he made to the Republican majority in Maine was received with vociferous applause. He was followed by Chauncey M. Depew, who said that just before he left his office he had received a telegram from Buffalo, stating that the streets of the city were flooded with the tears of Democrats, shed over the Maine election.

Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg also spoke.

The Windsor, a Hotel Magazine.

Warren F. Leland of the Windsor Hotel will publish in October the first number of The Windsor, a magazine devoted to the interests of the trading public and of the hotel business in general. It will be handsomely illustrated, and will maintain a high literary standard. The staff will be represented by Eugene B. Sanborn, editor; Daniel Lace, business manager, and Newton Bigoney, assistant manager.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH'S NEW LINE

Will Have Through Wires for 1,500 Miles from Louisville to Memphis.

In consequence of the expiration of Western Union contracts the lines of telegraph on the Chesapeake Ohio and Southwestern Railroad and on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad have been taken over, and hereafter will be operated by the Postal Telegraph Company. Both of the railroads named are in the Illinois Central system. The Western Union contracts expired on the 6th inst., and control of the lines was at once given to the Postal Company. Second Vice President Bradley of that company yesterday explained that this change would give the Postal Company a through line from Louisville to Memphis. The Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern telegraph lines include 1,500 miles of wire, with about fifty offices.

Various reports have been circulated regarding what may happen after the expiration on Nov. 1 of the contract between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Bell Telephone Company. Wall Street rumors have strongly intimated that the two companies will engage in a bitter warfare, and that each of the big concerns will strive to overpower and control the other. George J. Gould and Russell Sage, speaking for the Western Union, have repeatedly denied that there would be any warfare. President Hudson of the Bell Telephone Company is in Europe, but J. Pierpont Morgan and other large holders of the stock of that company have said "Pooh! pooh!" to the suggestion of prospective trouble between the two companies.

An authorized representative of President Gould of the Western Union Company repeated yesterday in a most emphatic way the statement that no trouble was expected betweeen the Western Union and the Bell Telephone Companies.

"When the contract expires," said this representative, "it will not be renewed, because there is no reason why it should be. The present contract provides for the payment of royalties to the Western Union Company on patents owned by it. Most all of those patents have run out, and therefore the payment of royalties has practically ceased. At one time these royalties aggregated $800,000 a year. Now they scarcely amount to anything.

"The Bell Telephone Company will, after Nov. 1, doubtless continue to attend to its own business, as it is now doing, and the Western Union Company will continue to attend to its business."

RETAILERS OUTBID JOBBERS.

Auction Sale of $100,000 in Cloakings at Good Prices.

The largest auction sale of Fall cloakings that has been held in this city for the past ten years was conducted yesterday by Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell at their salesroom on White Street.

The sale included 1,500 pieces of Fall cloakings belonging to Boessnick, Broesel & Co., and entirely cleared up their stock. It comprised kerseys of all colors, spiral boucles, worsted cheviots, mohair fancy boucles, imported fancy cloakings, whipcords, friezes, chinchillas, and beavers.

The sale began about 11 o'clock, and the bidding was spirited. The staple goods, such as spirals and kerseys, were in the greatest demand, and the prices received for these were excellent. They varied all the way from 50 to 80 cents a yard.

Several jobbers were present, but did not buy much, as the prices bid by the trade were such that it did not pay the jobbers to bid in the goods, either to hold or dispose of. Prices on the rougher fabrics were fair, but considerable of these were in odd colors, which did not take well.

The proceeds of the sale amounted to $100,000. Oscar Hoffstadt, who represented Boessneck, Broesel & Co., discussing the subject, said:

"We disposed of all our accumulations of the season this early, hoping to realize better prices than if we had carried them over.

"It is a difficult matter to interest buyers in anything that they do not particularly desire, except in the case of a peremptory sale, such as this was. In a private sale you cannot get them to look at the goods. We expected to incur a heavy loss, but it was no greater than we anticipated. We wanted to get rid of the goods. They are all fresh and of this season."

Among the firms who bought were Leon Kahn, Gustav Brothers & Horwitz, Rosen & Co. of Baltimore, Joseph Biefield & Co., F. Siegel & Brothers of Chicago, Blumenthal Brothers & Co., Gustave Glum & Brother, Blumenkrohn, Storch & Co., Julius Andrews, L. F. Bristol, Louis Mandel, Richman, Schmidt & Wolf, Max Hamburger & Co., Wechsler & Brownald, Victor Oppenheim & Co., J. Solomon, J. P. Roth, Stern & Lebenstein, Simon & Ragovin, Kitzinger & Zelenko, Silver & Sable, M. Weisberg, World Cloak and Suit Company of this city, and Louis Herzog & Co., St. Louis.

ARTS ACADEMY OPENING.

Requirements for Admission of Pupils and Prizes Offered.

The department of schools of the National Academy of Design opens on Oct. 5, and the season lasts until May 15, 1897. The School Committee will meet on Oct. 5, and every Monday evening thereafter during the season. The regulations for the admission of pupils are as follows:

"Each applicant must fill the regular blank form, and send it with drawing submitted to the committee, for approval. Former pupils who have received awards need not submit drawings. If admitted, an entrance fee of $10 is required. For the portrait or still-life painting classes an additional fee of $30 for the season or $10 per month is required. All fees are payable in advance.

"All new students admitted to the schools must first enter the antique class for two weeks on probation. They will then be advanced to such classes as the committee deems advisable, or, if their work is not up to the standard, their cards must be returned and their initiation fee will be refunded.

"For admission to the antique class submit a drawing from cast of head.

"For the life class submit drawing of full length nude figure from cast or life made in the school."

The following awards are open to competition by students:

The Suydam and Elliott Medals, in silver and bronze, for the best drawing in the life and antique classes; figure and head classes.

The Cannon Money Prize of $120 for the best oil painting from the nude, in life class.

The Hallgarten money prizes in painting and composition classes: Painting—First prize, $40; second, $20; Composition—First prize, $100; second, $50.

To Sail for Europe To-day.

Among the passengers booked to sail to-day for Europe are the following:

American Line steamship Paris, for Southampton—W. S. Colvin, Stephen W. Dorsey, Capt. T. L. Evans, Miss M. R. Roper, Mr. and Mrs. John Seager, and John W. F. Throckmorton.

White Star Line steamship Britannic, for Queenstown and Liverpool—J. M. Bathgate, the Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Farsnworth, and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Watson.

Red Star Line steamship Kensington, for Antwerp—Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Griffiths, W. E. Loud, O. S. Hill, and Edmund Detienne.

WATER NOT DANGEROUS

PROF. LEEDS'S VERDICT ON THE PRESENT BROOKLYN SUPPLY.

The Question of Future Treatment of the Subject One That Demands Careful Study—Filtration Difficult and Expensive—Engineer De Varona Discusses the Physical Condition of the Reservoirs—Cleaning Would Not Remedy.

Prof. Albert R. Leeds of the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, who has made an analysis of the Brooklyn water supply, delivered his report yesterday to Engineer De Varona, who will make it public to-day. Meanwhile he made a summary of Prof. Leeds's report and sent the following letter to Commissioner of City Works Theodore B. Willis:

The Hon. Theodore B. Willis, Commissioner:

Sir: I send herewith the report of Prof. Albert R. Leeds in regard to the condition of our water supply.

According to your instructions, Prof. Leeds's report was to cover the following points, i. e.:

First—What is the specific cause of the objectionable odor, taste, and quality of the water, and where does it operate?

Second—What is the remedy to apply to cure the present evil and what measures should be adopted to prevent its recurrence?

Third—Is the use of the water in its present condition dangerous to health?

To facilitate Prof. Leeds's work, and at his request, we visited the Ridgewood Reservoir and a thorough physical examination of the water was then made by him. A large number of samples were afterward collected from various points at the reservoir, where the records of temperature were likewise taken and samples were also collected and submitted of the water from the Springfield pond and from fourteen residences in the city, which were carefully selected as being those from which the worst complaints had been received.

The results of the physical examination of the water of the reservoir were very satisfactory, as already reported to you. There was and there is nothing in the water from either the Ridgewood Reservoir or that of any other of our sources which will be offensive to the eye, smell, or taste. The cause of the trouble can only be ascertained by analysis, and its operation, as already surmised, takes effect after the water enters the distribution system.

Prof. Leeds's report is exhaustive and self-explanatory. It must be gratifying to our citizens to find that he renders just tribute to the well-known excellency of the Brooklyn supply in the following words:

"In connection with the small amount of albuminoid ammonia it should be brought prominently into view that in its normal and usual condition, the Brooklyn water contains this constituent in exceedingly minute quantities. In fact, the Brooklyn water in its ordinary state should be ranked as first in regard to purity of any of the water supplies of our principal cities. This encomium is made deliberately and advisedly, and is based upon a comparison of the analysis, spread over twenty-six years of the water supplies of all the important towns in this country and Canada. But in its present condition it has been a peculiarly favorable habitat for the multiplication and growth of these vegetable organisms, which, in turn, have secreted the products that have rendered the water turbid, and in course of their decomposition have originated the foul tastes and odors."

The following is a summary of the results obtained by Prof. Leeds from his preliminary examinations:

"The objectionable odor, color, and taste of the water are due to vegetable organisms coming from the supply, and which produce their objectionable effects after the water enters the distribution system.

"There is no danger in the use of the water at present.

"To devise a proper means to prevent a recurrence of the trouble a detailed and systematic study of the sources of supply is necessary. Hasty or ill-considered action would probably lead only to useless expenditure and disappointment.

"The trouble may arise from the exposure to air and light of the driven well water. Cleaning of the reservoirs and ponds now would not remedy the present evil, which may of itself pass away in a few days.

"If it were necessary to remove the present trouble at once, the only sure remedy to apply would be filtration. Its expense and difficulties are such that it is wise not to attempt it until the preventive measures have been studied."

The writer realized the necessity of suitable laboratories for chemical and biological examinations of our water and microscopic work immediately after his appointment as Engineer of Water Supply by ex-Commissioner White, in July, 1894, and in the very first report presented (see report of 1895, Page 73,) the erection of such laboratories was recommended, and the recommendation repeated in the report for last year, (see Page 118.) The unexcelled quality of the Brooklyn water supply can only be preserved by a systematic and intelligent study of its numerous and various sources. It is by constant watchfulness and by careful examination of local characteristics in each case that we can prevent the recurrence of troubles like the present one. Our efforts should tend to prevent the evil rather than to cure it after it has appeared and given just cause of complaint. At Boston, where the question of water supply has been more carefully examined than in any other of our American cities, laboratories for the examination of the water form part of the equipment of the Water Department, and the engineers in charge thereof, by constant and intelligent study of the matter, can often, by simple color tests, closely predict the change in chemical composition. Had we been in possession of similar facilities it is certain that the present trouble could have been avoided. I am studying the practical details for the establishment of such laboratories, and, in accordance with your instructions, have sent one of my assistants to Boston to gather valuable data in regard to this matter, and I expect to be able to submit to you a complete report within a short time. Respectfully submitted,

I. M. DE VARONA,
Engineer of Water Supply.

To Meet Chairman Nash.

William A. Nash, Chairman of the Clearing House Association and President of the Corn Exchange Bank, is expected home from Europe to-day after an absence of about four months. Mr. Nash is a passenger on the steamship Majestic, and through the courtesy of the Treasury Department, Loftin Love, cashier of the Corn Exchange Bank, and two or three other friends of Mr. Nash will meet the Majestic down the bay this morning on a United States revenue cutter.

Ex-Gov. Foraker Arrives.

Senator-elect Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio was a passenger on the American Line steamship New-York, which arrived yesterday. He was accompanied by his wife and two daughters, whom he joined in France three weeks ago.

He expressed pleasure at the news of the big Republican majority in Maine, and said that it was just the forerunner of a greater victory for the party in November.

FUNERAL OF F. B. CUTTING.

Many Notable Persons Sent Flowers and Followed the Coffin.

Funeral services for F. Brockholst Cutting, held in St. Leo's Church, in Twenty-eighth Street yesterday, were, like those held on Monday in Newport, of the simplest.

The organist, Joseph Paznanski, played the funeral marches of Chopin, Mendelssohn, and Guilment, and Miss Julia O'Connor sang Schubert's "Adieu" and "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Father Ducey made a brief address and read the ritual of the Catholic Church, assisted by Father Van Rensselaer.

The casket was entirely covered with roses. Floral pieces were sent by the Calumet Club, Bayard Cutting, George B. De Forest, Anetta De Forest, Mrs. R. C. Clarkson, Miss Edith Cushing, Miss Fanny Taylor, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Vanderbilt. The pall bearers, who came on from Newport, were Prescott Lawrence, O. H. P. Belmont, Thomas Howard, Woodbury Kane, Duncan Elliott, W. R. Travers, Royal Phelps Carroll, F. D. Morgan, Winthrop Rutherfurd, F. O. Beach, R. L. Cottenett, and C. A. Havemayer.

In the absence of Mrs. M. R. Cutting and William Cutting, the mother and brother of the dead man, who are indisposed at the Cambridge, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting were the chief mourners.

Among those who followed the casket as it was carried from the church were Robert Cutting, R. Fulton Cutting, Richard Church, Duncan Cameron, J. M. Waterbury, E. N. Taylor, Miss Fanny Taylor, W. Bininger, Miss Bininger, Creighton Webb, Col. Taylor of Baltimore, Drs. Banes and Robinson of Newport, delegations from the Calumet and Knickerbocker Clubs, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., E. A. Thompson, W. R. McLaughlin, Frederick Vanderbilt, Herbert Robbins, Reginald Rives, W. K. Hankinson, and J. H. French.

The interment will be in Greenwood.

FISCHER HAD TWO WIVES.

This and Other Evidence Gathered by Coroner Hoeber.

Joseph M. Fischer of 349 East Eighty-seventh Street, whose wife's suspicious death resulted in his arrest Monday, was committed yesterday to the Tombs, without bail, by Coroner Hoeber, to await the result of the inquest, the date of which has not yet been fixed. Fischer burst into tears in the Coroners' office, and declared his innocence of any crime.

Bernard Rosenthal gave the Coroner some business cards yesterday, which read "F. M. Fischer, M. D., General Agricultural Reserve Fund Life Association, 309 Broadway." Fischer denied to the Coroner last Friday that he had ever posed as a graduate in medicine.

Coroner Hoeber has learned that Fischer's real name is Spitzer, and that he has a wife in Hungary. There is also evidence that his last wife's life was insured for $2,000.

Dr. Levine of 126 Henry Street reported to the Coroner yesterday that he had made a second test of Mrs. Fischer's blood, and again found evidence of the presence of illuminating gas. In addition to this, Dr. M. Landesman stated that he found Mrs. Fischer under the influence of a poison more than two months ago.

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' FAST

Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, Begins This Evening.

The Jewish fast of Yom Kippur, or the Day of Atonement, begins at sunset this evening and continues until sunset on Thursday. It is the most important event in the Hebraic calendar, and is more generally observed by the orthodox as well as by the liberal element in the Jewish community than any other of the fasts in the calendar.

During the twenty-four hours that the fast continues the orthodox Hebrew does not partake of food or drink of any kind. The day is spent in devotional exercises, the synagogues are kept open the entire day, and the services are practically continuous. The liberal element among the Jewish people, while regarding the Day of Atonement as a holiday, do not abstain from food as do their orthodox brethren. The services in the temples are held during this evening and to-morrow, both morning and afternoon.

WASHINGTON'S LAST ADDRESS.

Centenary of the Event to Be Observed Next Saturday.

The centenary of the issue of Washington's farewell address to the American people will be commemorated by the citizens of New-York with interesting public exercises at Chickering Hall Saturday evening. The American Institute of Civics is arranging for the celebration. Henry Randall Waite will preside at the meeting and addresses are expected by Gen. Horace Porter, Wheeler H. Peckham, the Rev. C. L. Thompson, D. D., and others.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in its endeavor to secure an appropriate observance of the centenary, requests that the day be observed by a universal display of the flag on all public and private buildings, and that the newspapers republish the address in full.

On Steamships from Europe.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on steamships of the transatlantic fleet were the following:

American Line steamship New-York, from Southampton: M. Arnold, Charles C. Barber, Charles E. Berwind, John G. Carruth, Baroness von Cranach, John T. Day, Charles E. Farmer, Col. W. P. Gould, Col. Charles H. Gibson, I. M. Iddings, Dr. H. B. Moore, Ted D. Marks, J. M. Paul, W. H. Rideing, Senator James Smith, Jr., of New-Jersey, Prof. W. N. Sloan, Willis B. Troy, Count C. A. Wachtmeister, Mr. and Mrs. Chester S. Lord, Dr. Richard J. H. Gotthell, and Howard P. Sweetser.

Atlantic Transport Line steamship Massachusetts, from London: B. N. Baker, President of the Atlantic Transport Company, and family; Dr. W. R. Coe, the Rev. C. H. Everest, J. T. Stoddard, Joseph Wheelock, and J. D. Hammond.

Red Star Line steamship Westernland, from Antwerp: The Rev. John W. Considine, Dr. and Mrs. William R. Duryee, the Rev. Thomas T. Elliott, H. M. Field, Dr. Howard S. Paine, Mr. and Mrs. Horatio W. Parker, and Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Parrott.

Allan-State Line steamship State of Nebraska, from Glasgow: William Allan, Miss Beveridge, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Gilman, Ernest D. Hall, W. B. Low, David R. Malcolm, Dr. George H. Shepheard, and C. T. Russell.

Affairs of City Colleges.

The Trustees of the Normal College met yesterday afternoon in the Board of Education Building, in Grand Street. Trustee Hubbell, for the Executive Board, reported that after the examinations for admission to the college were over it was found that out of 1,400 applicants 840 had passed the examination. The college at that time had sittings for but 600. During the Summer, however, room had been made for the extra 240. The Executive Committee handed in a report asking the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for $150,000 for the coming year for the maintenance of the college.

The Board of Trustees of the City College met after the Normal College meeting. The regular routine of business was gone through, after which the committee adjourned.

METEOR NOT HURT MUCH

EXAMINED AT GLASGOW AFTER THE COLLISION WITH ISOLDE.

The Yachting Disaster Being Discussed in England, and Rules to be Adopted to Prevent Another Such Mishap—Old-Rule Yachts Beating the Modern Ones in Southern Regattas—Ailsa Won Howard Gould's Cup.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Sept. 2.—Herrishoff's Isolde has aroused by the accident to that cutter more bad feeling than any yacht accident we have ever had. To the multitude who know nothing about yacht racing it is enough that Meteor was built for the Emperor of Germany, and the Emperor telegraphed his sympathy to President Krüger of the Transvaal when the President was in need of friends, what with Jameson's filibusters and the bullying of British officials. Our press is not quite finished with correspondence on the Meteor-Isolde collision, one class of writers claiming Meteor was not to blame and another class insisting on the Yacht Racing Association making an official inquiry into the accident and ignoring the verdict of the jury at Ryde, which sat upon it and declared Meteor free of blame. It is claimed that since our courts of law get puzzled over yacht collisions from the absence of technical knowledge, it is not possible for a jury filled with Ryde shopkeepers to work out a verdict on a yacht-racing collision founded on equity or justice.

It is at length fully understood that our law is in want of remedy, since there is practically no legal control over an ignorant and bumptious owner putting an equally ignorant and bumptious Captain in charge of his yacht and thereby putting both lives and property in jeopardy. The Yacht Racing Association will be slow to move in any proceedings that may implicate the Emperor of Germany, but a recent regulation of the association enforces the duty of every yacht club taking cognizance of any breach of its rules which may have become known to the Racing Committee of the club. It is clear that the association must interfere unless it abets unpunished breaches of its regulations.

A careful examination of the Meteor was made while she was being hauled ashore into her builder's yard at Glasgow last week, and no damage to her hull is observable, although the repairing of the damage done by the Isolde collision is given as the ostensible reason for Meteor being laid up. As far as the evidence goes to explain the reason of Meteor's racing season being cut short, it points to the alarm of the German Emperor at being further embroiled in the reckless conduct of his Captain. The instructions of the Prince of Wales, to have the Britannia laid up also, suggests the gravity of an incident which might have threatened a breach between the royal families of England and Germany. That this was not an improbable result of the attempt of Capt. Gomes to force a passage where no passage was to be had is suggested by the Captain's own words. In giving his evidence he said that if he had avoided running into the Isolde, he must have run into the Britannia, and the sinking of that cutter could not have been regarded in any other sense than an international calamity.

The Queen's stay at Osborne has been clouded with painful incidents, and her retirement to Balmoral must be an agreeable relief. The visit of the Czar and Czarina to Balmoral is being turned to account to put this country on a level with France in showing courtesies to Russia. A squadron of English line-of-battle ships is to arrive in the Firth of Forth to salute the Czar on his arrival at St. Margaret's Hope, an anchorage close to the great railway bridge across the Forth.

The Royal Dartmouth Yacht Club held its regatta on the 29th ult., but the racing was only second rate. It is felt that Ailsa and Satanita should have closed their racing season when Meteor and Britannia hauled down their flags. Since Ailsa is so much faster than Satanita it is felt that the latter cutter only starts to make a race for Ailsa, which then claims the whole money, while if she sailed over she could only claim half the money.

The continuance of the two cutters at the West of England regattas under the circumstances suggests what used to be called "a pot-hunting" expedition, or racing for the value of the prizes, a kind of sport reckoned rather disreputable.

At Dartmouth as soon as the first-class match, including Ailsa, Satanita, and Caress, got out of the harbor, the wind was found to be light and shifty from the west, which was off the land. As the day went the breeze freshened, but Ailsa got her start turning to windward in the softer wind, and headed Satanita and Caress in the six-mile trip to weather the Torcross mark. It was then a short reach to round the Skerries mark, and a run with spinnakers back to Dartmouth Harbor. In the same breeze

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

TUESDAY— P. M.

The stock market was under the hammer all day. The whole bear contingent was alert and active. From the very minute the Stock Exchange opened there was energetic pounding. Bear oracles had proclaimed that the honest-money verdict in Maine was to be the culmination of the market, which for a variety of healthful reasons has been for weeks past improving, and, naturally enough, every bear operator with any following put himself on parade. The net result was a decline for the day that, while not in any way material, extended throughout the general list.

***

The news from Maine was hailed abroad as cheerfully significant, and quotations from London were all at an advance. Banking houses with international connections were generally agreed that a more confident feeling could be counted upon on the other side of the ocean. Certainly, they said, there will be influence enough in this pronounced declaration in New-England to head off and prevent further liquidation of American securities by foreign holders who hitherto may have been somewhat exercised by the bluster and repudiation threats from a group of politicians which this Maine vote shows are barkers, not biters.

***

Railway earnings show better than have been foreshadowed. The big decreases predicted do not appear.

***

Investors and speculators alike are beginning to appreciate the sharp way in which international trade balances are turning in our favor. Imports of foreign goods have fallen off so enormously as to be close to a phenomenon, while exports of American products have taken on such a rush that vessels enough are not available to take the cargoes offering. This means much. It means especially that the gold imports now under way are not only to continue, but that they are going to extend in their volume.

***

It can be stated on high authority that there is now pending a negotiation whose success, seemingly assured, will bring $20,000,000 more foreign gold to this country almost immediately. The importance of this requires no elaboration.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was firm. Call loans were made at 5@7 per cent. The last loan was made at 5 per cent.

The time money market was nominal at 6 per cent. for all dates. Commercial paper quotations were 7@8 per cent. for choice names.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $85,603,770; balances, $4,096,788; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $255,305.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 1⅞@2 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and fairly steady. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81¾@$4.82 for sixty-day bills, $4.84@$4.84¼ for demand, $4.84⅛@$4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.80@$4.80½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅛.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1.10 discount. Boston—20@25c discount. San Francisco—Sight—10c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. St. Louis—$1.25 discount bid; $1 discount asked.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares opened higher in the London market, but later weakened and closed generally lower. The principal changes were: Advanced—Atchison, ⅛, to 12¼, and Reading, ⅛, to 7¾. Declined—Erie first preferred, 1½, to 28½; Canadian Pacific, ⅞, to 59; New-York Central, ½, to 94½; Illinois Central, ⅜, to 91; St. Paul, ⅜, to 72¼; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 41½, and Erie, ¼ to 13½. British consols declined 1-16 for money, to 110 1-16, and closed unchanged for the account at 110⅝.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were fairly steady. The 4s, 1907, registered, declined ⅛, and the 4s, 1925, registered, ¼. The sales were $1,000 seconds, registered, at 91; $2,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 106; $1,800 4s, 1925, registered, at 115½, and $5,000 do, coupon, at 115½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	91	..
4s, r., 1907	105⅝	106⅛
4s, c., 1907	107	108
4s, r., 1925	115	115½
4s, c., 1925	115	115⅝
5s, r., 1904	110	110½
5s, c., 1904	110	110½
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..
Currency 6s, 1898	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

RAILWAY BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull and irregular. There was no particular feature. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

C. & W. I. gen. 6s...2	Lehigh Val. Ter. 5s.1
L. S. V. & G. Dev..1⅛	Manhattan cn. 4s....1
Housatonic 5s.....2	Rock Isl. deb. 5s....1¼
Iron Mt. 1st ext. 5s..1	Va. Midland gen.....2¾

DECLINED.

Erie prior lien.....1⅜	P. & R. 2d pf. inc.,
Ft. W. & D. C.1st,tr.1½	3d in. paid.....2
H. & T. gen. 4s.....2¼	Texas Pacific 1st....1
L., N. A. & C. cn...5	Union Elevated 1st..1½

BANKERS ARE CONFIDENT.

According to New-York bank Presidents and the Wall Street banking community in general, the present financial situation and its immediate outlook is cheerful. Continuing gold imports, the strong position of the Treasury and the banks, the political gains for honest money in New-England States, and the easing of money are important factors, and their influence must necessarily be felt. But in the general judgment it is doubtful whether any marked change for the better will be shown before the November elections.

***

President W. W. Sherman of the National Bank of Commerce said yesterday: "The financial situation looks quite clear to me. The bank statements have not yet shown the real importance of the gold imports. When they do, it will be seen that the banks are in a strong position. But I do not look for easier money until the senseless hoarding of gold ceases. The hoarding has, in a measure, become less general, but there is still much of it going on all over the country. And I do not think this will stop until we know the result of the Presidential election. And until it does cease, I cannot see any chance for an appreciable easing in the money market. The New-York banks are sending considerable money to the West and South to move the crops. For this reason the bank statements do not show as large increases as otherwise they would."

***

President G. G. Williams of the Chemical National Bank said: "I have no fear for the future, immediate or otherwise. The Vermont and Maine elections have greatly restored confidence. Money is easing now, and, with new importations of gold, may ease still more. There will, of course, be a tension until after November—until every doubt as to the currency is cleared. I think we will see considerable more gold imported. There is little or no hoarding that I know of. The banks are in excellent condition, but the hesitancy in business circles tends to make them conservative."

***

President James H. Parker of the United States National Bank says: "The outlook is altogether favorable for business interests. Money will be easier, but not very much so until after the National election. Money has been going to the South for use in moving the cotton crop much earlier this year than last. For this reason, a comparison of the bank statements with those of the same period last year does not show the effect of the importation of gold. The banks of the country are generally in excellent condition."

DOWN TO BEDROCK.

Inquiry yesterday into the general condition of the dry-goods trade showed that prominent houses are unanimously agreed that the outlook at present is brighter than it has been for several years. The representative of one large house said:

"There were more buyers from the South and Southwest here this year than for some time past. From the West we had about the same number as last year. From Canada we had a great many more. The near-by trade is just coming in, and of that I am as yet unable to judge. But, one and all, they have been very conservative with their orders. They bought small quantities and large assortments.

"Judging from my advices, I should say that the country merchants are in better condition than they have been for years. For a long time past they have been selling their stocks on hand and buying very little new, and their shelves are now depleted. And from our collections I should judge that the merchants of the country generally are in good financial circumstances.

"The stock of merchandise in the hands of jobbers all over the country is not large. It is the general feeling that as soon as the election is over and confidence is restored the dry-goods trade will experience a larger boom than it has had for many years. Merchants throughout the West tell us that the large crops will make good business in their localities. Consumers have been very economical in the past few years, and have been using old materials which they had used before, where in good times they would have bought new. Now they are in absolute need of new materials—dress goods, trimmings, &c., and our business will be among the very first to feel a revival in general trade.

"Financially, the dry-goods trade is decidedly healthy. Banks in all parts of the country are looking after the needs of their customers very satisfactorily. Dry goods to-day are bringing lower prices than they have for many years past, and than they are likely to for years to come. The manufacturer, the distributor, and the consumer all have the smallest possible stock on hand. The smallest demands must result in a general movement."

WHEN MR. SAGE WAS SAD.

Venerable Russell Sage has been toying with the Wall Street "boys" again. Two or three weeks ago word went round the Stock Exchange district that Uncle Russell was depressed over the outlook for his investment in Manhattan Elevated, and some chronicles were explicit enough to represent the old gentleman in a ferment of distress because he had been obliged to consent officially to a reduction in the company's dividend. Appeals made for information directly to Mr. Sage elicited the fact that he really could not consent to talk about official policies, and, anyhow, he admitted with suggestive sighs these hard times are not going to last forever—so, even if the dividend should be cut it would probably be for no long time. Wall Street of course saw through this thin disguise, and Wall Street rushed in and sold Manhattan stock short in free and easy fashion. Then came dividend day—and instead of a reduction the old rate was not only maintained, but the Directors gave out a statement showing that gains were being made on a handsome scale in economies helping net earnings. To-day that regular dividend will be quoted "ex" on the Stock Exchange, to the discomfiture of a group of speculators who not only have gone short of the stock much below present prices, but who when they seek further information from Mr. Sage are met with the bland assurance that really, he was wholly unprepared for the pleasing revelations that were made in the report of earnings and economies to the Board of Directors. It is suspected more or less reverently that of the 12,000 shares of Manhattan supposed now to represent the short interest at least a half must finally be delivered to Mr. Sage. It is a happy faculty to be able, like Uncle Russell in this instance, to turn sadness into profit.

THE PHILADELPHIA FAILURE.

In its financial editorial review, which may be taken to be practically official, The Philadelphia Ledger, commenting on the big Philadelphia dry goods failure, says:

"We are informed that the bills and accounts receivable of the firm are all from good parties, and the expectation is that in final settlement all creditors will be paid in full, though this will require the sale of real estate. The stocks owned and which had been pledged for loans, it is understood, have been either sold recently and the loans liquidated or the loans are fully protected, so that no stocks will come to a forced sale on the market. The Street was feeling much better about the matter before the close of business, when its depressing influence had been largely dissipated. There is no statement of assets or liabilities yet made public. Considerable amounts of their paper and acceptances are said to be held by financial institutions in this city."

Statements representing that losses of consequence were suffered by bank creditors in New-York are untrue.

THE YANKEE NOTION.

The following circular, marked "Read, and pass it along," went the rounds of the Stock Exchange yesterday:

"At a colored rally at the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Boston one of the speakers put the case as follows:

"'If silver is unlimited there will be no gold reserve. There will be nothing behind any dollar in circulation but a fifty-three-cent slug of silver. You've got to decide, if you want a dollar that will buy only 53 cents worth of goods, to vote for Bryan, and you'll get it. I'm going to vote for McKinley. I'm going to vote for him because I want a one-hundred-cent dollar. It may be a dollar of paper, or silver, or brass, or copper, or nothing but a celluloid chip, as long as it has the Government's promise to pay 100 cents in gold behind it. That piece of paper, or silver, or brass, or copper, or that celluloid chip is worth a dollar only when it can stand upon its edge, face the world, and say, "I'm a dollar, and I know I'm a dollar, for I know that my redeemer liveth, and he's living right up in the United States Treasury, in the shape of a dollar's worth of gold, waiting to redeem me."'"

WHAT EUROPE EXPECTS.

Mr. Albert Stieglitz of the Stock Exchange firm of Halle & Stieglitz, who has just returned from a business trip to Europe that brought him in close touch with foreign bankers and financiers, wrote yesterday for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"When I arrived on the other side, about the middle of June, European bankers were very confident of a general and decided improvement in America, but the announcement of the Bryan nomination and of the platform upon which he stood changed this feeling entirely. Over there they cannot understand how an enlightened people, who are on one of the most fertile soils in the world and who can be prosperous to an exceptional degree, should stand in their own light by tinkering with a currency different from that which has been adopted by most of the civilized nations of the world.

"The general opinion is, however, that Mr. McKinley will be elected by a large majority, and this will restore confidence and bring foreign capital to this country for investment.

"European crops have been greatly damaged owing to continued rains, and, therefore, long-headed people have been buying American cereals in anticipation of higher prices. This is now causing a natural influx of gold."

WALL STREET TALK.

Friends of the Ontario and Western Railroad are enthusiastic over the progress made by that company during the last year, as shown by the annual report made public yesterday. Because of heavy expenditures made for betterment and charged into operating expenses, it was apprehended that the figures of the year might comparatively make a bad showing, but the result is an increase of more than 15 per cent. in the year's surplus, compared with the showing for the year preceding.

Moloney, the remarkable person who is Attorney General of Illinois, pops up again, and again he is after the Chicago Gas financiers. The especially criminal fact that excites Moloney is, as usual, that the people who own the property are New-Yorkers. Meantime it can be semi-officially stated that the net earnings of the company are materially increasing.

Mr. Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway system, summarizes a serious fact in this terse way: "No combination can be large enough in the United States to control rates, and the railroad manager who attempts it or asserts it writes himself a fool."

Statistician Prime, who is recognized as something of an authority in Wall Street, is talking cheerfully of big harvests all over the West this year. Mr. Prime does not always take rosy views.

A new movement, and one on a scale which is likely to mean something, is soon to be begun against the bucket-shop plague of Wall Street. A little aggressiveness can work a quick change.

Vague rumors of further commercial embarrassments distributed in Wall Street are almost universally traced easily to speculative owners, where wish is ever father to the thought.

A Wall Street broker, who telegraphed a Chicago banker yesterday that Maine was "a straw showing," &c., got this response: "Out here it looks like a whole hay field."

There is a hustle made by the new managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway that is making headaches for a number of easy-going competitors.

An extra dividend is predicted for stockholders of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, recent earnings showing large increases.

Mr. Yerkes, Chicago's favorite capitalist, is to take up new business connections of importance in New-York.

New Directors for the Manhattan Elevated are talked about.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New-York for the week were valued at $5,801,363, against $6,086,607 in the preceding week and $6,275,503 in the corresponding week of last year. Total exports since January, $263,888,978, as against $239,844,017 in the corresponding period of last year.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Manhattan	200
American Ex.	163	Market & Fulton	200
Butch. & Drovers'	120	Mechanics'	185
Central National	120	Merchants'	130
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	400
City	500	New-Amsterdam	100
Citizens'	120	New-York	215
Columbia	175	New-York County	610
Commerce	195	Nat B'k of N. A.	125
Continental	130	Park	275
East River	120	Phenix	100
Fifth Avenue	2700	Republic	135
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Seaboard National	170
Fourth National	200	Second National	175
Gallatin National	200	Seventh National	100
German-American	105	Shoe & Leather	90
Greenwich	165	U. S. National	175
Hanover	310	West Side	275
Irving	140	Western National	110
Lincoln National	750		

There was a sale of three shares of Shoe and Leather at 92.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The holders of certificates of deposit for Oregon Short Line 6 per cent. bonds are notified by the Chairman of the Bondholders' Committee that they will receive payment of coupons due Feb. 1, with interest thereon to Sept. 15, on presentation of their certificates at the Central Trust Company, New-York, or the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

—The Homestake Mining Company has declared Dividend No. 218, of 25 cents per share, ($31,250,) making $3,903,750 paid in dividends to date, payable Sept. 25 at the office of the transfer agents, Messrs. Lounsbery & Co., Mills Building. Transfer books close Sept. 20.

—The Franklin Trust Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable Oct. 1. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 25 to Oct. 2.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

RICHMOND, Va., September 9, 1896.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting) will be held at the office of the company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 19th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 21st, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

New-York, Sept. 8th, 1896.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York and East River Ferry Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come up before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, 30 Broad Street, October 1st, 1896, at 10 A. M. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 17th, 5 P. M., to Oct. 2d, 10 A. M.

WILL ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
143½	147	10	Adams Express	143½	143½	143½	143½	..
5¼	5½	400	Amer. Spirits Mfg	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	+⅛
14	16	130	Amer. Spirits Mfg. pf	15	15½	14⅝	15½	..
113⅞	114	28,218	*American Sugar Ref	115	115½	113⅜	114	–⅜
101	101½	373	*Amer. Sugar Ref. pf	101½	101½	101¼	101½	+¼
60	60¼	25,550	American Tobacco	63⅞	63⅞	59⅜	60	–2⅞
11½	11⅝	2,300	A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	12	12	11½	11⅝	–⅛
16⅝	17¼	600	At., T. & S. F. pf	17½	17½	16⅞	16⅞	–⅝
18¼	13½	200	Baltimore & Ohio	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	–¾
..	..	50	*Bay State Gas	14	14	14	14	..
20½	21½	173	*Brook. Rapid Transit	21	21	21	21	–½
44½	45	100	Canada Southern	45½	45½	45½	45½	+¾
13¼	13⅜	305	Chesapeake & Ohio	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	–⅛
65⅜	65½	29,715	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	68	68	65⅜	65½	–1¼
58¼	58¼	3,420	Chicago Gas, t. r.	60	60	58⅛	58⅛	–1⅜
69⅜	69½	38,457	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	71	71	69⅜	69½	–⅝
126	128	150	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	127	127	127	127	–½
97⅜	97⅞	1,450	Chicago & Northwest	99	99	97½	98	–½
58⅞	58½	7,465	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	60⅜	60⅜	58¼	58½	–1¼
24	24¾	300	C., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	25	25	24¼	24¼	–1¼
75	80	5	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	..
½	1	100	Col. Coal & Iron Dev	½	½	½	½	..
17¾	18	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	18	18	17¾	17¾	–¼
143½	145	170	Consolidated Gas Co	144½	144½	144½	144½	–2
120	122	128	*Delaware & Hudson	121	121	121	121	–½
12½	12¾	100	Erie	12½	12½	12½	12½	–⅜
26¼	26⅜	880	General Electric	27¼	27¼	26¼	26¼	–⅝
112	120	10	Great Northern pf	120	120	120	120	..
38	39	100	Illinois Steel Company	38	38	38	38	+⅜
6½	7	200	Iowa Central	7¼	7¼	7	7	..
24½	26	300	Iowa Central pf	25½	26	25½	26	..
22	22½	1,200	Laclede Gas	22	22¾	22	22	–¼
143¼	144¼	375	Lake Shore	144¼	144¼	143¾	143¾	–⅝
39½	39⅝	10,480	Louisville & Nashville	41	41	39½	39½	–1
2	2¼	100	Louis., N. A. & Chi.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	–¼
5½	5⅝	1,195	L., N. A. & Chi. pf	6	6	5½	5½	–¾
82⅞	83	9,515	Manhattan Con	84¼	84¼	82¼	82⅞	–⅝
91	93	210	*Metropolitan Traction	92	92¼	92	92¾	–¾
65	75	122	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	65	65	65	65	–4½
38	40	4	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	39	39	39	39	..
21½	21¾	1,101	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	21¾	21¾	21¼	21½	–⅝
17⅜	18	1,695	Missouri Pacific	18¼	18¼	17	17⅜	–⅞
20⅛	20⅜	600	*National Lead Co	20⅜	20⅜	20	20½	..
82	83¼	14	*National Lead Co. pf	81⅜	83¼	81⅜	83	..
99¼	99½	1,420	New-Jersey Central	100⅞	100⅞	99	99	..
91¾	92	630	New-York Central	91¾	91⅞	91¾	91⅝	–¼
7¾	8	100	N. Y., Sus. & Western	8	8	8	8	–⅛
21⅝	22	485	N. Y., Sts. & West. pf	22	22	21½	21½	–⅛
8½	9¼	100	Nor. & W. pf., all in. pd	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅜
4⅛	4½	350	North American	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼	–⅛
11⅜	11¾	835	Nor. Pac., all in. pd	12	12	11⅜	11⅜	–⅜
19¼	19⅝	517	Nor. Pac. pf., all in. pd	20	20	19⅜	19⅜	–⅜
12½	13	25	Ontario & Western	13	13	13	13	..
17⅜	18	200	Pacific Mail	18	18	18	18	–½
2	3	500	Peoria, Dec. & Evans	2	2½	2	2½	+½
14½	14⅝	5,025	Phil. & R., 3d in. pd	15½	15½	14¾	14¾	–⅜
141	143	40	Pullman Palace Car Co	143	143	143	143	..
108½	110	15	Rome, W. & Ogdens	108	108	108	108	..
15¾	16½	220	Southern Pacific	15¾	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	–⅛
7	7¼	850	Southern Railway	7¼	7¼	7	7	–⅛
20¾	20⅞	2,695	Southern Railway pf	21½	21½	20¾	20⅞	–⅜
20	20¼	4,845	Tennessee Coal & Iron	21½	21½	19⅞	20¼	–⅜
6⅜	6½	300	Texas Pacific	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	..
5¼	5⅜	25	Union Pacific	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	..
3½	3⅝	200	United States Cordage	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	–⅛
6¼	7¼	110	U. S. Cordage pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	–¼
13	14	100	U. S. Cordage gtd	14	14	14	14	..
7½	7¾	200	*United States Leather	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+⅛
49	49½	2,700	*U. S. Leather pf	51	51	49¼	49¼	–⅞
5⅝	5⅞	20	Wabash	5½	5½	5½	5½	..
13⅛	13⅜	700	Wabash pf	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	–⅛
80	90	1	Wells-Fargo Express	90	90	90	90	..
79⅞	80¼	4,342	Western Union Tel	81	81	79¾	80	–⅛
6	6⅜	3,055	Wheeling & Lake Erie	6⅜	6½	6	6	–¼
23½	24½	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie pf	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	+⅞
Tot'l sales		198,874						

Silver.

64¾	65½	45,000	Bullion certificates	65	65	65	65	–½

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Amer Spirits Mfg Co 6s
1,000 61
5,000 60¼
Atch, Top & S F gen 4s
7,000 75
3,000 75½
3,000 74¼
Adjustment 4s
5,000 33
5,000 32¾
5,000 32⅝
2,000 20F 32½
Aus & Northwest 1st
9,000 83
B'y & 7th Av 1st con 5s
1,000 114
Brook Union Gas 5s
8,000 104
Can So 1st gtd
1,000 106½
Cen of N J gen 5s reg
10,000xi 111½
Ches & Ohio con 5s
5,000 104
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
3,000 68¼
20,000 68⅜
C, B & Q deb 5s
29,000 97
Chic & Erie 1st
1,000 104¼
C, R I & P deb 5s
6,000 89
Chic & W Ind G M
3,000 115
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s
10,000 105
Col, H V & Tol 5s
2,000 83
Col & 9th Av 1st
1,000 110¾
5,000 110⅞
5,000 111
Den & R G 4s
3,000 87
Det, Mac & Mar L G
5,000 19
E T, V & G Div 5s
2,000 109⅛
Ed Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
5,000 100
Erie 4s, prior bds
5,000 85⅛
Ft W & D C 1st, Tr Co certfs
1,000 49
2,000 48½
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
6,000 85
Housatonic con 5s
5,000 122
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000 90
H & T C 1st cons, Tr Co certfs
5,000 62
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000 89¼
L 'V Ter 5s
10,000 108
Lex Av & Pav 1st
1,000 111½
7,000 112
Long Island 1st
1,000 104
L, N A & C cons
4,000 75
Man Ry con 4s
6,000 90
Met Elev 1st
2,000 116½
M, L S & W ext 5s
4,000 109
M & St P, C & M R 5s
2,000 103
I & D ext
2,000 125
Terminal 5s
2,000s20F 108¼
M & St P G M 4s
Series A
7,000s20F 94¼
M, K & T 2d
24,000 52
23,000 52¼
40,000 52
5,000 52½
7,000 52
5,000 52¾
10,000 52
N Y C & H ext 4s
3,000 104¼
N Y, C & St L 4s
1,000 102
N Y, N H & H 4s, con deb certfs
1,000 127
Small bonds
1,000 127
N Y, On & W ref 4s
2,000 83
Ohio & Miss cons
1,000 101
Ohio South 1st
5,000 83
Or S L 6s, Tr Co ctfs
10,000xi 105
4,000xi 104¾
O S L & U N con Tr Co certfs
5,000 90
5,000 59¼
Penn Cos gtd 4½s
5,000 108½
Peo & East 1st
5,000 74½
P & R 1st pf inc, Tr Co certfs 3d instal pd
5,000 32¾
2d pf inc, Tr Co ctfs, 3d instal pd
20,000 18
3d pf inc, Tr Co ctfs, 3d instal pd
1,000 16¼
2,000 16⅛
P & R gen 4s, Tr Co ctfs assented
10,000 73⅛
15,000 73
Rio G W 1st
2,000 68
St L & I M 1st ext 5s
1,000 99
St P, M & M 1st, Dak Ex
2,000 113½
St P, M & M 1st con 6s
10,000 119
St P, M & M 2d
2,000 118
St P & N P 6s
3,000 120
S A & A P 4s
4,000 51
Southern Ry 1st 5s
3,000 84½
1,000 84
Tex & N O con 5s
8,000 94
5,000 94¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 79
Union Elev 1st 6s
5,000b3 73
1,000 71½
U P, Den & G 1st
10,000 20
U S Leather Co 6s
1,000 110
Virginia Mid G M
1,000 93
Wabash 1st 5s
15,000 102¾
West Shore gtd 4s
7,000 102⅞
1,000 103
Registered
1,000 102⅞

Total sales.....$576,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations of stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Albany & Sus	170	..	Del., L. & W	151	155	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	25	28½
Al. & T. H., t. r.	55	58	Den. & R. G.	10½	11½	New Central C	4	8
Am. Coal	111	123	D. & R. G. pf	40	41½	Norfolk So	58	70
Am. Cot. Oil	11	12½	D. M. & Ft. D.	6	8	N. & W., pf., all in. pd	13	14
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	46	49	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	48	50	Ontario Min	10½	11½
Am. Express	107	111	*D., S. S. & A.	3½	4½	Ore. Im., ass't pd.	..	½
Am. T & C	85	90	*D., S. S. & A. pf.	7½	..	Or. R. & N., all in. pd	12	20
Am. Teb. pf.	95	97	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	92	92½	Peo. Im., ass't pd.	..	½
Ann Arbor	6	9	Ev. & T. H.	26	28	Penn. Coal	275	..
Ann Arbor pf	17½	20	G. B. & W., t. r.	..	½	Peoria & East	4	6
At. & Pac	¼	..	Homestake	34½	..	Pitts. & W. pf	..	15
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	8	Ill. Central	87	89	P., C., C. & St. L.	11¾	12¼
Boston A. L. pf.	100	105	Kan. & Mich.	5	8	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	..
Brook. Union Gas	85	88	Keo. & D. M.	1½	12	L. pf.	40	45
Brunswick Co.	⅝	1¼	K. & D. M. pf.	9	12	P., F. W. & C.	145	150
Buff., R. & P.	17	25	Laclede Gas pf.	..	80	Quicksilver	1½	3
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	62	L. E. & W.	14½	16½	Quicksilver pf.	..	15
Bur., C. R. & N.	68	..	L. E. & W. pf.	63	65	Rens. & Sar.	170	180
Canadian Pac.	57	58	Long Island	68	70	St. L. S. W.	3¼	3⅝
Cedar F. & M.	..	3	Man. Beach	16	18	St. L. S. W. pf.	8	8½
Central Pac.	13¾	14¼	Md. Coal pf.	40	60	St. J. & G. I.	..	⅝
Chicago G. W.	4½	6	Mexican Central	8	8½	St. P. & Dul.	15	17
Chicago & Alton	152	156	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	⅝	1½	St. P. & Dul. pf.	75	85
Chi. & E. Ill.	38	40	Mich. Central	87	90	St. P. & Omaha	37	38
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	90	95	Minn. & St. L.	14½	16	St. P. & O. pf.	117	119
C. & N. W. pf., ex. div.	140	142½	Minn. Iron	46	49	St. P. M. & M.	103	111
Clev., L. & W. pf.	25	37	M., K. & T.	9¾	10¼	Tol. & O. C.	20	35
Cleve. & Pitts.	150	165	Mobile & Ohio	16	18½	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	90	Nat. Lin. Oil	14	15	U. P., D. & G.	1⅝	2
Col., H. V. & T.	14	15	Nat. Starch	3⅞	4½	U. S. Express	35	40
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	50	60	Nat. St. 2d pf.	10	20	U. S. Rubber	17	18½
Com. Cable	125	..	N. Y. & N. H.	164	168	U. S. Rubber pf.	70	74
Consol. Coal	31	36	N. Y., C. & St. L.	10¼	12	*West U. Beef	6½	8
*Unlisted.			N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	20
Am. Oil Ref	35⅜	35⅜	32⅝	32⅝	300
Am. Sug. Ref	115¼	115½	113⅞	113⅞	18,450
Am. Tobacco	62¼	62¼	59⅞	60	15,680
At., Top. & S. F.	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½	350
Chicago Gas	69⅛	69¾	68¼	68¼	880
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	60½	60¾	58⅜	58½	2,400
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	67½	67½	65½	65½	8,860
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	70⅝	70⅝	69½	69½	19,000
Cent. of N. J.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	20
Chi. &

feature, selling at 28, an advance of ⅝ per cent. After the first half hour the market weakened and continued to react up to the close. Storage common selling down to 27. In the Traction group, Union declined ⅝, to 10½; Philadelphia ½, to 62, and Metropolitan 1⅝, to 91¼. Realizing sales carried Pennsylvania. Heat common down ⅝, to 12¾. The balance of the list remained unchanged, closing dull and steady.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene	2	3	3	5
Baltimore Traction	15½	15¾	15¾	16
Cambria	35½	36¼	35½	36
Choctaw	5	5¼	5	5¼
Con. Traction stock	19	21	19	21
Electric Storage	26¼	27	27⅜	..
Electric Storage pf	27½	28½	28	29
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	½	¼	½
Hestonville	..	46	..	46
Hestonville pf	..	57½	..	57½
Hunt. & B. T.	25	27	25	27
Hunt. & B. T. pf	..	49	..	49
Indianapolis	14	15½	14	15½
Ins. Co. of N. A.	..	20	..	20
Lehigh Navigation	40	41	40	41
Lehigh Valley	29	29½	29½	29¾
Metropolitan Traction	91	92	92	93
Northern Pacific	11⅝	11⅞	12	12⅛
Northern Pacific pf	19	19⅝	19⅝	20
Pennsylvania	50½	50⅝	50½	50⅝
Penn. L. H. & Power	12¾	12⅞	13½	13½
Penn. L. H. & Power pf	19½	19⅝	19⅝	19½
Pennsylvania Steel	20	..	20	..
Penn. Steel pf	37½	..	37½	..
Philadelphia Traction	61¾	62⅛	62¼	62½
Philadelphia & Erie	..	20	..	20
Reading	7 5-16	7 7-16	7 7-16	7½
Rochester Railway	15	16	15	20
Union Traction, $10 pd	10½	10⅝	10¾	11
United Cos. of N. J	234	..	234½	..
United Gas Imp	64½	65¼	65	65⅜
W. N. Y. & Penn	2	2¼	1⅞	2½
Welsbach	42	43	43	43½
Welsbach of Canada	1½	2	1½	2
Welsbach Commercial	16	..	16	..
Welsbach Commercial pf	61½	..	60	..
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	68	80	68	80
N. J. Con. 6s	77¾	..	77⅝	..
Newark Pass. 5s	99½	100½	100	100½
People's Traction 5s	..	91½	..	91½
Union Trac. 4 per cent	65	65½	65⅜	66

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 15th day of September, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$114,520,624	
Gold bullion	38,461,603	
Total	$152,982,227	
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,765,099	
Balance		*$114,217,128
Standard silver dollars	$369,689,377	
Silver bullion	720,218	
Total	$370,409,595	
Net outstanding silver certificates	352,816,350	
Balance		$17,593,245
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$10,938,708	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	114,840,491	
Total	$125,829,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	125,829,280	
United States notes	107,776,961	
Net outstanding currency certificates	34,840,000	
Balance		72,936,951
Treasury notes of 1890	$34,651,926	
National bank notes	13,499,133	
Fractional silver coin	15,567,132	
Fractional currency	22	
Minor coin	1,194,471	
Deposits in National banks	16,820,223	
Bonds and interest paid	516,734	
Total	$82,242,646	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	9,410,731	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,812,510	
Disbursing officers' balances	26,444,792	
Post Office Department account	2,401,268	
Miscellaneous items	1,660,651	
Total	$44,675,954	
Balance		37,566,691
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$242,314,017

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$412 346	$5,952,989	$30,439,815
Int'l revenue	657,395	5,732,820	31,996,691
Miscellaneous	5,116	361,681	4,202,290
Total	$1,104,959	$12,047,491	$66,638,797

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$109,000	$3,034,000	$27,345,052
War	130,000	1,829,000	11,566,947
Navy	45,000	1,213,000	7,215,971
Indians	27,000	258,000	2,940,737
Pensions	500,000	6,010,000	31,597,115
Interest	11,000	217,000	9,865,320
Total	$822,000	$12,651,000	$90,441,144
Excess of receipts over expenditures	282,959	†603,508	†23,802,347

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890		$20,640	$413,225
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$16,270	235,952	1,500,731

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$455,083,542	$82,471,571	$537,555,113
This fiscal yr.	2,433,091	274,571	32,227,352
This month	3 210,152	493,699	3,703,851
This day	68,657	17,665	86,328

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $657,495; from customs, $442,346, and miscellaneous, $5,116.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $125,935.

THIRTEEN NEW TORPEDO BOATS

Three of Them to Have a Speed of Thirty Knots an Hour.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Whether or not there is "luck in odd numbers" is to be put to the test by the Navy Department. Thirteen torpedo boats, to cost not more than $1,300,000, authorized by the last session of Congress, will be competed for next Friday, when bids will be opened at the Navy Department. Three of these vessels must have a speed of 30 knots, which will surpass anything ever built in America and will equal a railroad rate of thirty-four and a half miles per hour.

The cost of these vessels is limited to $800,000, and for the remaining ten a total of $500,000 is allowed, an average of $50,000 apiece. It is expressly stipulated that not more than three of any of these boats are to be constructed in one yard or by one contracting party. If possible within reasonable cost at least one boat is to be built on the Mississippi, one on the Gulf of Mexico, and one on the Missouri River. For the ten smaller vessels the Department will entertain bids for two separate types, for which plans are supplied involving approximately 105 feet length, 12½ feet beam, 4½ feet main draught, 68 tons displacement, 850 horse power, and 20 knots speed, armed with two single-deck torpedo guns and one one-pounder rapid-fire rifle.

No premium will be paid, but a deduction at the rate of $10,000 per knot will be exacted below 20 knots. On plans of their own, builders are invited to propose twenty-two-and-a-half-knot boats, which are to be about 140 feet long, of 150 tons displacement, and 1,700 horse power. The thirty-knot vessels are also to be upon the builders' own plans, their tremendous speed on trial being required for only one hour, while in the case of the other boats the rate of 20 or 22½ knots is to be maintained two hours. The widest possible latitude has been allowed the designers of these extremely fast boats, speed being practically the sole consideration.

About thirty builders have informed the Navy Department that they are figuring for these vessels, and the competition is expected to be exceedingly interesting and more complicated than under any advertisement heretofore issued by the Government. Under the law, the awards must be made by Oct. 8, and in the meantime all the proposed designs must be carefully examined by the Construction Board, and their relative merits canvassed, it not being expected that the bids on their face will give any indication of the result of the competition.

The Unsatisfactory Sardine.

From The New-York Merchants' Review.

It is claimed that the domestic sardine industry is twenty years old. Considering the age of the industry, the quality of the product to-day is surprisingly low.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 55 Nassau St.
H. C. Swords, Pres. H. H. Cammann, V. Pres.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET.
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATE OF ANNUAL DRAWING FOR CANCELLATION OF

PANAMA RAILROAD
6% Sinking Fund Subsidy Bonds.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1896.

This is to certify that at a drawing held this 9th day of September, 1896, in our presence, at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, the following one hundred and seven Sinking Fund Subsidy 6 per cent. Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz.:

604	950	1389	1755	2047	2594
623	996	1404	1773	2061	2662
625	1058	1431	1782	2066	2652
633	1066	1443	1785	2070	2679
684	1081	1449	1800	2094	2687
697	1095	1454	1807	2189	2737
711	1115	1501	1813	2202	2758
802	1149	1528	1848	2204	2760
805	1157	1574	1880	2206	2808
845	1175	1610	1886	2210	2823
860	1190	1612	1898	2277	2837
886	1263	1649	1899	2301	2868
897	1268	1673	1926	2305	2889
900	1286	1701	1939	2348	2903
910	1295	1708	1942	2401	2914
920	1333	1711	1963	2414	2921
924	1338	1731	1964	2573	2936
930	1373	1735	2024	2578	

were designated for redemption at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, at par, on the 1st day of November, 1896, in accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund clause of the Trust Agreement between the Panama Railroad Company and Messrs. G. S. Bowdoin and Geo. T. Bliss, Trustees, dated Oct. 26, 1880.

INTEREST ON SAID BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE DAY NAMED FOR REDEMPTION.

JOHN ADAMS, Treasurer Pro Tem.
E. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.
Oregon Short Line &
Utah Northern Railway Company.

BOSTON, SEPT. 14TH, 1896.

Pursuant to orders of the United States Circuit Court the amount appertaining to the following-described coupons together with interest thereon while payment has been in default will be paid on and after Tuesday, Sept. 15th, 1896, on presentation of the coupons at the office of the UNION TRUST CO., NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, or at the office of the undersigned, No. 92 Ames Building, Boston.

FROM OREGON SHORT LINE RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS.

FOR EACH COUPON DUE FEB. 1, 1896, THIRTY DOLLARS AND INTEREST THEREON ONE DOLLAR TWELVE CENTS. IN ALL THIRTY-ONE DOLLARS TWELVE CENTS.

JAMES G. HARRIS,
TREASURER FOR THE RECEIVERS.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR

Oregon Short Line
Six Per Cent. Bonds

will receive payment of coupon due Feb. 1, 1896, with interest thereon to Sept. 15, 1896, on presentation of their certificates at the Central Trust Company, New-York, or the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

R. C. MARTIN,
Chairman Bondholders' Committee.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1896.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CRUISER BANCROFT SAILS.

The Little Fighter Will Make Turkey by Easy Stages.

The cruiser Bancroft, which has been lying off Tompkinsville, S. I., since Saturday last taking on provisions and ammunition, sailed yesterday for her new station in Turkish waters.

The little cruiser will have to make a number of stops to coal before reaching her destination.

The Cincinnati, which is also going to join the European station, did not sail yesterday as expected, but will leave at noon today.

Admiral Bunce's North Atlantic squadron, which left Tompkinsville Sept. 1 for fleet drill and target practice, is expected to return to Staten Island next Saturday morning.

Separated Nearly Half a Century.

From The San Francisco Call, Sept. 4.

There was a strange reunion at the United States Land Office in this city Wednesday. The reunion was after a separation of no less a time than forty-eight years, and occurred between J. M. Braly, the widely known vineyardist of Fresno, and W. C. Braly, his brother, who is chief of the accounts division of the United States Land Office, Washington, D. C. Mr. Braly of Fresno, learning that his brother had arrived in town, went at once to see him, and then they repaired together to the Lick House to talk over their singularly long separation, fraught as it was with things of momentous importance to them.

"The family was living near St. Louis forty-eight years ago," said Chief Braly, "and my brother left and went to Southwest Missouri. Two years later he got the gold fever, and struck out at once for California without going home. I was a little fellow when he left, being but seven years of age. My brother never got back across the mountains, and I never set eyes on him from the time he first left till to-day. I shall go down with him, of course, to his home in Fresno."

Sound Money Rules the Lakes.

From The Chicago Tribune.

McKinley flags are flown by every vessel and steamer in the Chicago fleet that displays any political emblem. Bryan and free-silver pennants are never found at the mastheads of incoming boats. At Detroit the results have been the same. A recent census of the crew of over 100 on the steamer Manitou showed but two silver men.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF

THE IRON CAR EQUIPMENT CO.
Special 5 % Car Trust Bonds.

The committee has adopted a plan for raising the money necessary to equip the cars of your trust with air brakes and automatic couplers, as required by United States statutes. Copies of plan and circular for the information of the holders may be had on application at the State Trust Company, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

A majority of all the bonds have assented to this plan, and this public notice is given that every holder of bonds may join in the plan, and share its advantages.

Immediate deposit of bonds with the State Trust Company, who will issue negotiable receipts, is requested.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
WILLIAM A. READ,
WILLIAM H. MALE,
E. SCOFIELD,
H. A. V. POST,
} Bondholders' Committee.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
NO. 10 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000
Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee, and is
A Legal Depository for Money.
Trustee of Mortgages of Corporations, and Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Deposits,
subject to check through New York Clearing-house.
JOHN WATERBURY, President.
John Kean,
Amos T. French,
} Vice-Presidents.
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. Wm. Pierson Hamilton, Treas.
Thos. L. Greene, Auditor.
Directors, 1896.

August Belmont,	John Kean,
R. W. Cannon,	John Howard Latham,
A. J. Cassatt,	John G. Moore,
R. J. Cross,	E. D. Randolph,
Rudolph Ellis,	James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French,	Samuel Thomas,
John N. A. Griswold,	Edward Tuck,
H. L. Higginson,	John I. Waterbury,
W. P. Hamilton,	R. T. Wilson.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the New-York State Banking Laws of 1892:

Philip Farrelly	$89.39
L. Kalisk & Son	55.00
H. McAleenan	190.31
Geo. Ripley	165.99

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

Theo. M. Bertine, Cashier of the West Side Bank of New-York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New-York.

THEO. M. BERTINE.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of August, 1896.
NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New-York Co.
au31-1aw6wM

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office, No. 24 Pine St.,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Gouverneur Shoe Machinery Co.)
430 shs. Goodyear Shoe Machinery Co.
(By order of Trustee.)
$5,000 N. Y. Cent. R. R. 4 p. c. Gold Debt Cert., 1905.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$3,000 N. Y. & Manhattan Beach R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Guar. Bds., due Jan'y, 1897.
$20,000 City of Sandusky, Ohio, 5 p. c. Refunding Gold Bds., viz., $2,000 Series 26, due April 15, 1920; $9,000 Series 27, due April 15, 1921; $9,000 Series 32, due April 15, 1926, (Hypothecated.)
100 shs. Ramapo Water Co. Certificate No. 4.
$22,000 City of Santa Cruz, Cal., 5 p. c. Refunding Bds., viz., $1,000 due 1895, $1,000 due 1896, $1,000 due 1897, $1,000 due 1906, $4,000 due 1928, $5,000 due 1930, $4,000 due 1931, $5,000 due 1933, (Hypothecated.)
$123.50 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 7 p. c. Scrip, date Sept. 1, 1878.
50 shs. Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y.
70 shs. Stickney Warehouse Co.
$35,000 Sebasticook & Moosehead R. R. of Maine 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1925, (Hypd.)
$1,000 City of Santa Cruz, Cal., 5 p. c. Refunding Gold Bds., Series 40, due 1934, (Hypd.)
365 shs. Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry. com.
$90 scrip do do
307 shs. Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry. pref.
$75 scrip do do

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.,
Sept. 5, 1896.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on Oct. 1, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.
Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

HOMESTAKE MINING CO.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 Broad St.,
New-York, Sept. 15, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 218.
The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for August, payable at the office of the co., San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New-York, on the 25th inst.
Transfer books close on the 19th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY,
DIVIDEND NO. 25.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1896.
The Board of Trustees this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable Oct. 1, 1896, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 25, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M., until Oct. 2 at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WELSBACH LIGHT CO.,
813 DREXEL BUILDING.
Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1896.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWENTY (20) PER CENT., ($1 per share,) payable on Sept. 19, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 12. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

GRAIN PRICES LOWER, WITH SPECULATION FAIR.

The West Was Lower and Cables Were Easier—Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Lower and Dull—Provisions Steadier and Quiet—Cotton Active and Higher—Coffee Was Much Higher and Active on Crop Reports.

There was a little more life to the grain trading, mainly through switching between September and December, with values a little lower with the West and on easier cables. Provisions closed up steadier after an early decline, but trading was moderate. Cotton was unsettled early, but rose rapidly later on the dry weather reports. Coffee was also influenced by the bad crop conditions, and advanced sharply on an active demand.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	20 @ --
Corn, No. 2 mixed	25⅞@ --
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.85 @$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20 @ 3.35
Cotton, middling uplands	8¾@
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16 @ 20
Pork, mess	7.50 @ 8.25
Lard, Western steam	3.65 @ --
Beef, family	7.00 @ 8.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15½@ 16
Sugar, granulated	4⅞@ 5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	10⅜@ --
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7 @ 9¼
Copper, lake	10.75 @11.00
Lead	2.80 @ 2.85

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active, with the range confined to ¼@⅝c, and the trading mostly in the way of switching, with the close weak at ⅛@⅜c decline on easier cables, weak West, and local realizing....Spot was in fair export demand at ½c decline. Sales, 40,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth and 5,000 bushels old No. 1 Northern, on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 1⅛c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth at December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern New-York at ¼c under December, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 1⅝c over December, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 158,859 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 171,234 bushels; receipts, 236,800 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 366,985 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened weak and declined ¼@⅜c, with wheat and the West, with cables easier and longs realizing....Spot was more active and ¼c lower. Sales, 153,000 bushels, including to shippers 128,000 bushels No. 2 mixed and 16,000 bushels No. 2 white, on private terms; the trade bought 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 26⅞c, delivered, and 1,000 bushels No. 2 white at 27c, elevator....Receipts, 193,050 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 355,840 bushels....Clearances hence, 158,727 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 164,458 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and closed weak at ⅛@¼c decline, with the West, and on realizing....Spot were in better export demand at steady prices....Sales, 206,000 bushels, including 22,500 white, in elevator, at 24c; No. 3 white, 21c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 24½c, with 20,000 bushels, sold on private terms; No. 3 white, clipped, at 22½c for 5,000 bushels; No. 2 mixed, 24c, with 140,000 bushels on private terms; rejected white, 18c; rejected mixed, 17; No. 2 Chicago, 21c; track mixed, 18@21¼c; track white, 20@22½c for 36,000 bushels....Receipts, 136,500 bushels; exports, 61,400 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	485,000	64 3-16@64¾	64⅜
October	190,000	64⅛@64 13-16	64½
November	30,000	65⅛@..	65⅜
December	2,080,000	66 3-16@66 9-16	66⅜
May	160,000	69 11-16@69⅞	69¾
Total	2,945,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	....	.@..	23¼
October	60,000	26¼@26¾	26⅜
December	80,000	27¾@27⅞	27¾
May	20,000	29¾@..	29⅞
Total	160,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	....	@..	19¾
October	25,000	19¾@20	19¾
December	25,000	20¾@21	20⅞
Total	50,000		

FLOUR—Spring patents were firmer, while other grades were steady, on a moderate demand. Sales, 2,200 bbls, including of City Mills 9,175 bbls patents and 1,000 bbls clear, on private terms; 2,200 bbls bakers' extra at $2.75@$2.95, 3,600 bbls Spring patents, on private terms; 1,100 bbls Winter straights at $3.25@$3.30, 950 bbls clear at $3.20, 150 bbls No. 1 at $2.40, and 150 bbls No. 2 at $2.20....Arrivals, 16,347 bbls and 23,835 sacks; exports, 3,650 bbls and 36,994 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 47,285 bbls and sacks.

WHEAT FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.25@$2.75.

BARLEY—Dull and steady; new feeding quoted at 30¼@30¾c, cost, freight, and insurance.

BUCKWHEAT—Quoted at 41½c for prime, free on board. Buckwheat flour quoted at $1.50 for new.

RYE—State entirely nominal; Western at 38¾@39c, free on board; No. 1, 40¼c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Dull and steady at 72½c, cost, insurance, and freight.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady....We quote: Rolled oats, $3.15@$3.60; cut, $3.55@$3.90; ground, $3.40@$3.70; 8 pearled barley, $4.60.

FEED—Dull and easy....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 45@50c; middlings, 57½@62½c; sharps, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@62½c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The mills were getting a better supply of seed as against a recently remarkably light arrival, but the shippers were not in satisfactory volume to afford any sign of general crushing of operators. The prospect is not for a marketing of the seed as early as last year, notwithstanding the expectations that the cotton crop will be pretty well gathered by the middle of October, with reports yesterday of bad weather for the staple, and that the planters were giving their attention to it, and would not, as a rule, consider the seed supplies until the more important product was taken care of. Those mills which could sell a little new oil were disposed to market when a slight advance was offered them over the opening prices. In Memphis 17c have been made for 3 tanks crude, and again for equal to 3,000 bbls in bulk, the latter for the Southwest. The Atlantic coast points were at 15½@16c on sales, and reports of 4 tanks at the inside price. Texas has not been able to do better than 14½c for prime, at which 3 tanks more were sold, with its mills securing a freer supply of seed than those in other States; it also placed 4 tanks prime yellow, for the West, at 18@18½c. The dealings from stocks in New-York, or to arrive here, were more cautious by reason of the light offering of Continent freight room; in instances a easier price was accepted, although 24c was asked in a general way for prime yellow; sales of 800 bbls prime yellow, for export, at 23½c, and 350 bbls at 24c; white oil at 25¼@26c; crude, in barrels, at 21@22c....LARD OIL was dull; quoted at 37@39c....LINSEED OIL was quiet; quoted at 31@32c for American and 50c for Calcutta.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Sept. 15.—Oil closed at $1.12; Standard's price, $1.12.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The early market was weak, but the close showed the decline recovered, although the trading was light. Manipulation of packers accounted for the fluctuations. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 28,000 head.

LARD—Was about 5 points lower early at the West, to recover at the close, on some improvement in the speculation; but the export trading checked by the scarcity of ocean freight room, where September closed at 3.30c, nominal; October was at 3.27½@3.32½c, closing at 3.32½c bid; December at 3.42½@3.45c, closing at 3.43c bid; January at 3.62½@3.70c, closing at 3.67½c bid. Here demands were slack; cash at 3.65c, nominal; tank lots at 3.37½c; September option at 3.65c, nominal. City steam was steady; sales of 75 tcs at 3.35@3.40c....Refined continued slow; Continent at 3.95c, South American at 4.40c; compound at 3¾@4c, as to quality.

PORK—There were about 150 bbls mess sold here at steady prices. The West depressed early and 10@12½c lower, reacting to about the close of the day before with slightly increasing demands, where September closed at $5.67½, nominal; October was at $5.62½@$5.75, closing at $5.75 asked; January at $6.02½@$6.75, closing at $6.70 bid....Quotations here: Mess, in job lots, $7.50@$8.25; family mess, $9.50@$11; short clear, $7.50@$8.50.

CUTMEATS—Trading in city meats was light, while prices were held firmly; sales of 1,000 pickled shoulders at 4c; 6,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 5½c; 3,000 lb do, 10-lb average, at 6c....City meats quoted: Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5½@5¼c; 10-lb average, 5½@6c; pickled hams, 9 @9¼c; pickled shoulders, 5¾@4c.

BACON—The trading in short ribs was light, while prices were a trifle easier, with, at the West, September closing at 3.10c, nominal; October was at 3.10@3.15c, closing at 3.12½c bid; January at 3.32½@3.37½c, closing at 3.35c bid.

BEEF—Exporters were moderate buyers at steady prices....Quotations: Packet, $6@$7; do, in tierces, $8@$9; family, $7@$8; extra mess, in barrels, $5.50@$6; city extra mess, in tierces, $8.50@$9.50, as to quality.

BEEF HAMS—Demands were slack, while prices were held steadily; $14.50@$15 quoted at the West and $15.50@$16 here.

DRESSED MEATS—Were at about steady prices....Bacon, 4¾c; 180 lb, 4¾c; 160 lb, 4¾c; 140 lb, 4¾c; 120 lb, 5c; pigs, 5¼c....Receipts at the West, 38,613 head; same time last year, 42,851 head. Chicago—Receipts, 15,000 head; light average a shade lower; others steady to 5c higher; $2.50@$3.40; left over, 7,000 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $3.10@$3.50. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,500 head; steady; $2.80@$3.15. Omaha—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady to easy; $2.70@$3.15. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,530 head; steady; closed easy; $2.60@$3.45. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,583 head; 5c lower; $2.80@$3.80.

TALLOW—Important trading in city in hogsheads paused on the firmness of melters and the light offering of ocean freight room, with the home trade taking country made. City was 3 3-16c bid and 3¼c asked. Sale of 25 hhds off grade at 3¼c. Of country, sales of 150,000 lb, in lots, at 3¼@3½c, as to quality.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there continued a slack demand, with 4 3-16c asked for city and 4¼c bid. In lard stearine unimportant demands, with 3¾@4c quoted for Western and 4¼c for city. For oleo oil, last sale of Modoc at 30 florins, in Rotterdam.

COFFEE.

Contracts were steady at an advance of 35@40 points, following the strength abroad, and on reports of crop damage in Brazil through dry weather. Havre was irregular at 2¼f advance, and Hamburg quiet at 1½@2¼ pfennigs gain....Spot Rio steadier and quiet; No. 7 quoted at 10¼c. Sales, 1,300 bags Bucaramanga, 100 bags Maracaibo, and 50 bags Central American, on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—September, 750 bags at 9.50c; October, 500 bags at 9.25c, 1,000 bags at 9.20c; December, 750 bags at 8.95c; March, 1,250 bags at 8.95c; total, 4,250 bags. Between Call and Close—September, 1,250 bags at 9.50c, 750 bags at 9.60c; October, 500 bags at 9.15c, 250 bags at 9.85c, 250 bags at 5.40c, 1,000 bags at 9.30c; December, 1,000 bags at 8.90c, 2,500 bags at 9c; 250 bags at 9.05c, 1,000 bags at 9c; February, 500 bags at 9c; March, 1,000 bags at 9.05c, 250 bags at 9c; May, 750 bags at 8.80c; total, 11,250 bags. Exchange—35 points paid to exchange 750 bags of October for September; 30 points paid to exchange 250 bags of October for September; total for day, 17,500 bags....Closing prices: January, 9@9.05c; February, 9@9.05c; March, 9@9.05c; April, 9@9.05c; May, 9@9.10c; June, 9@9.10c; July, 9@9.10c; August, 9@9.10c; September, 9.55@9.65c; October, 9.25@9.30c; November, 9@9.05c; December, 9@9.05c.

COTTON.

Contracts were active and unsettled, closing very steady at 15@21 points advance, on the continued very dry weather in the South, and free covering for local and outside account....Spot was quiet at ⅛c advance....Sales, 111 bales, to spinners....Middling Gulf, 9c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
September	8.23@8.25	8.25	8.13	600
October	8.28@8.30	8.33	8.08	17,900
November	8.28@8.30	8.32	8.07	6,700
December	8.40@8.41	8.42	8.15	69,600
January	8.47@	8.50	8.22	99,400
February	8.50@8.51	8.55	8.26	1,800
March	8.53@8.55	8.58	8.28	23,000
April	8.56@8.57	8.60	8.33	400
May	8.59@8.61	8.60	8.55	200
June	8.62@8.64	..	..	..
Total				219,600

Net receipts at all

$3.40; roughs, $2.75@$3; stags, $2@$2.50; pigs, $3.35@$3.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 1,400 head; total for week thus far, 12,000 head; for the same time last week, 9,000 head; consigned through, 200 head; to New-York, none; on sale, 2,000 head, including holdovers; market opened dull and at a standstill; offerings light and mostly Canadians, with none sold at noon; closed weak; good Indiana lambs, $4.25@$4.80; late sales, 4 loads Canada lambs sold at $4.50@$4.75, 2 cars holding over.

EAST LIBERTY, Sept. 15.—Cattle—Market steady; extra, $4.50@$4.65; prime, $4.40@$4.50; good, $4.20@$4.35; tidy, $4@$4.15; fair, $3@$3.90; common, $2.50@$3.25; common to good fat bulls and cows, $2@$3; heifers, $3@$4; fresh cows and springers, $15@$40. Hogs—Market slow; prime medium, $3.55@$3.60; best Yorkers, $3.45@$3.50; pigs, $2.50@$3.25; heavy, $3.20@$3.35; good roughs, $2.75@$3.10. Sheep—Market steady; prime, $3.65@$3.75; good, $3.40@$3.50; fair mixed, $2.60@$3.25; common, $1.75@$2.25; culls, 50c@$1; choice lambs, $4.40@$4.75; fair to good lambs, $2.75@$4; veal calves, $5@$6.50.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 15.—Hogs—Receipts, 7,000 head; market steady to 10c lower; light and pigs, $3@$3.20; medium, $2.90@$3.10; heavy, $2.70 @$2.95. Cattle—Receipts, 14,500 head; market steady for best; others weak; lower; native steers, best, $4.10@$4.85; fair to good, $3.10@ $4.10; cows and heifers, best, $2.80@$3.15; fair to good, $1.65@$2.80; bulls, $1.80@$2.50; stockers and feeders, $2.50@$3.60; Texas and Western, $2.25@$3.80; calves, $4@$9. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000 head; market steady.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000 head; market 10c lower; native steers, $3@$4.55; native cows, $2.15@$2.65; Texas steers, $2.20@ $2.35; Texas cows, $2.10. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000 head; market 5c lower; light, $3@$3.30; mixed, $2.90@$3.20; heavy, $2.90@$3.25. Sheep—Receipts, 5,040 head; market steady; lambs, $2.50@$4.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 8,500 head; market steady; common to extra steers, $3.10@$5.20; stockers and feeders, $2.00@$3.80; cows and bulls, $1.25@$3.35; calves, $3.50@$5.85; Texans, $2.35@$3; Western rangers, $2.20@$3.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 15,000 head; market irregular; good lots, 5c higher; poor grades, 5c lower; heavy packing and shipping lots, $2.75@$3.25; common to choice mixed, $2.80@$3.35; choice assorted, $3.30@$3.40; light, $3@$3.40; pigs, $2 @$3.30.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,000 head; market slow and weak; inferior to choice, $1.75@$3; lambs, $2.50 @$4.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess steady at 46s 3d; prime mess steady at 36s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, steady at 45s; do, medium, steady, at 38s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 42s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 28s; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, steady at 24s; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, steady at 25s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, steady at 25s; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, steady at 21s 6d; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 28s. Shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 21s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 18s 6d. Cheese—American finest white firm at 42s; do, colored, firm at 44s. Tallow—Prime city firm at 17s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull at 19s 3d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 10s. Resin—Common firm at 4s 4d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter, no stock; No. 1 Northern Spring firm at 5s 4½d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 2s 10d; September steady at 2s 9¾d; October steady at 2s 9¾d; November steady at 2s 9¾d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s. Hops at London—Pacific coast dull at 20@40s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; American, middling, low middling clause, September delivery, 4 3-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 4 28-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 4 25-64@4 26-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 4 24-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 4 24-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 4 24-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 4 24-64@4 25-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 4 25-64@4 26-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 4 26-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 4 27-64d, sellers; June and July delivery, 4 27-64@4 28-64d, buyers.

ANTWERP, Sept. 15.—At the wool sales held here to-day 2,300 bales were offered. The attendance was fair and the competition spirited. Prices averaged 7 per cent. lower than at the last sale. Good grades showed little change, but decline in values, attracted most attention. The sales were: Buenos Ayres, 612 bales, at 62f 50c @155f per 100 kilos; Montevideo, 616 bales, at 65@145f.

LONDON, Sept. 15—5 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 10s 6d@10s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 9s@9s 9d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—September, 8s 11¼d per cwt; November-December, 9s 3¾d. Spirits of turpentine, 18s 9d per cwt. Linseed oil, 15s 9d per cwt.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—Cotton steady; good middling, 8 1-16c; middling, 7⅞c; low middling, 7 11-16c; good ordinary, 7 7-16c; net receipts, 25,855 bales; gross, 26,758 bales; exports, to the Continent, 6,440 bales; coastwise, 160 bales; sales, 5,650 bales; stock, 93,275 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 15.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 11-16c; low middling, 7 7-16c; good ordinary, 7 1-16c; net and gross receipts, 8,136 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 9,841 bales; Continent, 1,500 bales; sales, 939 bales; stock, 97,582 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 15.—Cotton easy; middling, 7⅞c; low middling, 7⅜c; net and gross receipts, 11,062 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,800 bales; sales, 202 bales; stock, 58,255 bales.

Children Threatened by a New Danger

From The London World.

The "cry of the children" which inspired Mrs. Browning to produce one of the most pathetic poems in the language will be as nothing to the wail that is likely to arise if Count Tolstoï should carry out his threat of writing a book for juveniles, in which his peculiar social and other views will be set forth "in a manner suitable to their understanding." A former rising generation suffered more than its surviving members care to recall from the imbecilities of the "Sandford and Merton" school of writers for the young; but the fate of their successors in the immediate future will be infinitely harder still if the propagandists of moral and social topsy-turvydom are encouraged by Count Tolstoï's example to attempt, by literary or other means, the extraction of approving cheers from the mouths of babes and sucklings. If an Ibsenite Christmas pantomime "with a purpose," or a new set of Paradoxical Yoxes in words of one syllable, by Max Nordau, should follow, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children will have to be called upon to take resolute action.

Less Work for the Workingmen.

From The Iron Age.

A great manufacturer of agricultural machinery, whose works are in the West and who employs thousands of men, makes the following statement regarding the business situation: "We have never before been so at a loss to lay out our plans and work for the next season as we are at this time. If we thought the country would go for unlimited coinage of silver we should not wish to run our shops for more than one-half their capacity." There is no political bias in his view of the situation, as this manufacturer has no interest in politics. His establishment is the oldest of its class in the country, having been founded in 1848, and has never grown so fast as during the past ten years.

The Long Florida Summer.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen.

The Orlando Star says: "A table giving the extremes of heat and cold of all of the States and Territories shows that the variation is less in Florida than in any other State or Territory, and that the average of Summer heat in Florida is no greater than the average of the whole United States, and is less than the average of many of the Northern States." The objection to a Florida Summer is not the intensity of the heat, but its duration.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, cooler, northerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, showers, clearing Wednesday afternoon, cooler, northerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, light showers, followed by fair, cooler, northerly winds. ALABAMA and GEORGIA, generally fair, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, variable winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, preceded by showers on the coast, variable winds. EASTERN TEXAS, WESTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, generally fair, southeasterly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, variable winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion, northerly winds.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, and LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, light to fresh northeasterly winds. NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, southeasterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, fair, probably slightly warmer, light easterly winds. MINNESOTA, light showers, variable winds. WEST VIRGINIA, light showers Wednesday morning, clearing by noon, northerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, light showers, followed by fair, variable winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, variable winds.

IOWA and NEBRASKA, generally fair, southeasterly winds. MISSOURI and KANSAS, generally fair, variable winds. COLORADO, fair, southeasterly winds. WYOMING and MONTANA, fair, variable winds.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

ARBITRATORS TO HEAR GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

The Long-Disputed Question of Differential Rates Between New-York and Chicago to be Considered—Lehigh Valley Dissatisfied with the Present Arrangements—Semi-Annual Convention of Passenger Agents at Atlantic City.

J. F. Goddard, Garret A. Hobart, and E. F. Leonard, arbitrators for the Joint Traffic Association, were to have begun a hearing in this city yesterday in the matter of passenger-rate differentials between New-York and Chicago. Owing to the fact that a large number of the General Passenger Agents had planned to attend the meeting of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents at Atlantic City yesterday, the arbitration hearing was postponed until next Friday.

The question of differential rates on westbound passenger traffic will be taken up first, and the Lehigh Valley and other roads which are dissatisfied with existing joint traffic regulations will have an opportunity of presenting their arguments. After the west-bound rates are disposed of, the east-bound passenger business will be taken up.

The meeting at Atlantic City was the forty-first semi-annual convention of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents. D. J. Flanders of the Boston and Maine presided, and eighty-three delegates were present. E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, delivered an address on "The Tribulations of a Passenger Agent; or, Thoughts Picked at Random from the Scrap Heap of Experience and Recollection."

Sale of a Chicago Elevated Road.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—To-morrow at 10 o'clock, from the Cook County Court House steps, the Chicago Southside Rapid Transit Company, or Alley L, will be sold by Master in Chancery Perry Hull. The road is unable to meet interest on bonds, and, while the road equipment is being maintained in first-class condition, its earnings are but a pittance compared with what would be a fair return on its $10,500,000 of bonds and $7,500,000 of stock. After being in default in the matter of interest for about two years, the treasury at the beginning of this month showed a cash balance of but $214,485. It has, of course, never paid anything on its stock, the market price of which on the Stock Exchange was between $1.50 and $2 for a one-hundred-dollar share.

The road will be bid in to-morrow by persons representing the Protective Committee of the bondholders. The upset price fixed by the court is $4,000,000, and it is probable this is the amount which will be bid. It is understood that the title to the propery will be vested at first in two members of the Protective Committee. Later on, when the sale of the road is confirmed by court decree, a new railroad company will be organized and the property turned over to it.

Western Freight Rate War Stopped.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—A meeting of managers and traffic officials of Chicago-St. Paul lines was held yesterday in the office of General Manager Stickney of the Chicago and Great Western Road at St. Paul, at which their differences were settled, and it was decided to bring the rate war to a close. Chairman Midgeley of the Western Freight Association was present. The rates which go into effect on Oct. 1 are the same as were in effect before the Ferry Line made the first slash, about six weeks ago, and follow: First, 60; second, 50; third, 40; fourth, 25; fifth, 20; A, 25; B, 20; C, 17; D, 14; E, 13.

According to the agreement reached yesterday the Great Western and other rail lines allow the Ferry Line differentials of 1½ cents per 100 pounds on the higher classes and 1 cent on the lower classes, and the Ferry Line consents to recognize a differential of 3 cents for the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Company.

Sale of Norfolk and Western.

George Coppell, J. Kennedy Tod, Victor Morawetz, and W. E. Glyn of New-York, representing the Norfolk and Western Bondholders' Reorganization Committee, yesterday bought all the lines in that system, except the Maryland and Washington and the Lynchburg and Dunham branches. The sale was conducted in Norfolk, Va., by Special Masters J. F. Bowden and Charles Sharp. There was only one bid of $3,000,000, (the minimum fixed by the Court,) and the property was knocked down to Chairman Coppell at that figure. The purchase is subject to a mortgage indebtedness of $22,000,000. The remainder of the system will be sold at Roanoke, Va., to-day.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Great Northern Railroad has repudiated its contract to use the Northern Pacific tracks between South Superior and Duluth and commenced the use of its own. This action was taken on account of the Northern Pacific breaking contracts between St. Paul and Minneapolis. The Great Northern will be compelled to construct a passenger station at South Superior and make other changes in conformity with the new order.

—Paul Morton, Third Vice President of the Atchison system, has addressed an open letter to patrons of the road in Kansas explaining that the Atchison is not responsible for the present demoralization of grain rates. Every reduced rate in effect on that line was made to meet the competition of other roads.

—G. B. Swetzer, receiver of the Chicago, Indiana and Eastern Railroad has stopped all trains and indefinitely suspended the operation of the road, which has been running at a loss.

—Prince Hilkoff, the Russian Minister of Communications, is on his way to this country to study the American railroads. He is expected to arrive at San Francisco on Oct. 14.

—Stockholders of the North Shore Traction Company hold their annual meeting at Camden, N. J., on Oct. 20.

—A foreclosure sale of the Ohio Southern Road, 200 miles long, has been ordered by the court at Lima, Ohio.

—The freight car department of the Pullman Company is soon to be shut down indefinitely.

The Toll Gate.

From The Boston Transcript.

Hardly any up-to-date community can be blamed for entertaining a feeling of hostility against that relic of a primitive past, the toll gate. The nuisance is not very common in New-England now, and is mostly to be found at bridges, the use of the highway being generally free to all; but even a citizen of Massachusetts does not have to be very old to remember these stand-and-deliver institutions. The old Hartford and Albany Turnpike was about the longest line to be gathered by these financial sentinel posts. It passed through portions of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York, and the toll gates were so thick that even though a man made the distance with his own conveyance, his traveling expenses were pretty large by the time he reached his journey's end.

Samuel Adams's Grave.

From The Boston Globe.

John Hancock's grave is now marked by an appropriate monument, but the grave of his great contemporary, Samuel Adams, is unmarked save by a little iron tablet. It is true that Adams has a statue in another part of the city, but, for all this, it is not very creditable to Boston that it should permit the grave of this great patriot to remain neglected.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The weekly telegraphic crop report of the Weather Bureau says: The general absence of rain in the Southern States has been very favorable for cotton picking, which has made rapid progress. The continued dry weather has impaired the outlook for top crop, which, in many sections, will be a complete failure.

Continued cool and rainy weather has retarded the maturing of late corn in Iowa and Northern Missouri, and in North Dakota the crop was injured by the heavy frosts of the 9th and 10th.

Tobacco is about all housed, and the past week has been very favorable for curing.

NEW-ENGLAND.—Tobacco curing well, so far; grass fields, pastures, late forage crops, newly seeded grass, and Winter grains in excellent condition.

NEW-YORK.—Potato blight general and largely affects the crop; hops generally secured in excellent condition; corn mostly out; apple crop immense.

NEW-JERSEY.—Most favorable weather conditions; corn nearly all cut and in shock; late buckwheat cut and thrashed; cranberry yield about one-half of average.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Crops ripening rapidly, but shortened by drought; buckwheat not so well filled as expected; tobacco about all housed.

MARYLAND.—Weather favorable; late tobacco being housed in excellent condition; army worm damaged crips in Worcester County, and cabbage worm troublesome in Anne Arundel and Somerset Counties.

VIRGINIA.—Weather fairly favorable for late crops; prospect for average corn crop; prospects for cotton and peanuts shortened by drought.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Sweet potatoes, peas, turnips, and rice deteriorating; weather favorable for picking cotton.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Driest week of season; corn entirely made; cotton all open and over half picked, yield smaller than previously estimated; crops suffering for rain.

GEORGIA.—All crops have suffered; cotton about all open, and pastures, gardens, and all minor crops failing; outlook exceedingly gloomy.

FLORIDA.—Excellent week for harvesting cotton.

ALABAMA.—Cotton picking and ginning progressing rapidly, and bulk of crop will be gathered this month; corn being housed in good condition; cane, sweet potatoes, and all minor crops maturing three or four weeks earlier than usual.

MISSISSIPPI.—Favorable for harvesting all crops generally; scarcity of labor will delay the completion of cotton picking in some sections; drought seriously affecting Fall gardens and stock.

LOUISIANA.—Week favorable for harvesting corn, hay, and rice and picking cotton; corn has vest nearing completion; worms injuring late cotton; cane variable, but generally good.

TEXAS.—Favorable for cotton picking; rain is needed badly in the wheat belt.

ARKANSAS.—Improvement in condition of cotton, and it is now too late for improvement; rain much needed.

TENNESSEE.—Corn maturing rapidly; cotton nearly all open; picking in full progress; weather favorable for saving late hay and fodder.

KENTUCKY.—Late corn needs rain; all tobacco housed and curing nicely; pastures burning up.

MISSOURI.—Late corn in northern counties retarded by cool weather; elsewhere nearly the entire crop safe; cotton picking progressing rapidly.

ILLINOIS.—Drought condition in many southern counties continues; many chinch bugs in south central portion.

INDIANA.—Corn nearly all cut; buckwheat filling out well and safe from frost; wheat and rye coming up nicely.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Corn cutting well under way, yield above the average; potatoes fine crop; Fall pastures excellent and stock in fine condition.

OHIO.—Corn generally out of danger of frost; crop very fine; tobacco nearly all secured in good condition.

MICHIGAN.—Corn cutting progressed rapidly; bean harvest nearly completed; buckwheat maturing; late potatoes a light yield.

WISCONSIN.—Corn in nearly all out of danger from frost and about three-fourths of the crop is in the shock; buckwheat is maturing rapidly and some has been cut, but the crop is only fair.

MINNESOTA.—Corn generally safe and much already cut.

IOWA.—Late corn needs fully ten days' warm, dry weather.

NORTH DAKOTA.—Wheat generally fair yield; corn promises good crop; heavy frosts on 10th and 11th injured corn and killed vines and garden crops; oats light crop, owing to rust.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—Most corn matured and the latest generally safe from heavy frosts.

NEBRASKA.—All but latest corn matured, with a large yield; no damaging frosts.

KANSAS.—Rains have benefited Fall plowing, pastures, forage, and vegetation; early-sown wheat coming up in south, a fine stand.

OKLAHOMA.—Bulk of cotton crop has already been gathered.

MONTANA.—All crops unharvested received a complete setback, owing to cold, stormy weather; heavy snow in central and northwest, with heavy rain in other sections; killing frost on the 9th.

COLORADO.—Weather generally favorable to plowing and harvesting, the latter practically completed; yields generally below average.

NEW-MEXICO.—Crops maturing well; stock ranges improving generally.

ARIZONA.—Making well; hay in all sections; citrus trees making fine growth; stock fat.

UTAH.—Weather excellent for harvest work; killing frost on 10th and 11th.

WASHINGTON.—Corn and late vegetables only crops yet to mature.

OREGON.—Grain crops successfully harvested; hop picking progressing; fruit shipments increasing.

CALIFORNIA.—Favorable weather for fruit gathering, but too damp and cool for successful drying.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The South Land Company of Mount Kisco, Westchester County, to deal in real estate; capital, $16,000. Directors—William J. Halstead, Samuel J. Barnes, Alva I. Banks of Mount Kisco, William F. Barnhart of Ithaca, and others.

—The Rosenfeld Manufacturing Company of New-York City, to manufacture toys, tools, and mechanical novelties; capital, $10,000. Directors—William W. Rosenfeld, Bertha Rosenfeld, and Francis T. Gribbins of New-York City.

—New-York Chemical and Electric Company of New-York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—James H. Mason, W. A. Montignani, Edward C. Reiss, Maryland, and Charles H. Ridgway of Brooklyn.

—Brooklyn Loan Association; capital, $5,000. Directors—Edward S. Webster, Arthur H. O'Malley, and Frank L. Entwisle of Brooklyn.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, &c., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address, (Send Stamp,)

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New-York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....The Kenmore, a. p., $4
Alexandria Bay, N. Y.The Edgewood, a.p.,$4
Atlantic City, N. J..Garden Hotel, e. p., $2 up
Most magnificent hotel on Atlantic Coast.
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Buffalo, N. Y.The Iroquois, e. p., $1.50, a. p. $4
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Hartford, Conn.....Allyn House, a. p., $3 up
Jersey City, N. J.Hotel Washington, e.p.,$1.50
Lake George, N. Y..Lake House, a. p., $3.50
Liverpool, Eng.....Compton Hotel, a. p., $3
London, Eng.,(Regent St.)The Langham, e.p.,$2
Newburgh, N. Y..The Palatine, a. p., $3 to $4
New-Haven, Conn..Hotel Majestic, a. p., $3 up
New-York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (L. L. Todd)..The Vendome, e.p. $1.50, a.p.$3.50
do (L. L. Todd) Marlborough, e.p.$1.50,a.p.,$3.50
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p.,$1.50
do (N.B.Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do (B'way & 11th St.)..The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do .....Westminster Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do .....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn) Empire, e. p. $1, a. p. $3
do (E. 11th St.)...Albert-St. Stephen, e. p., $1 up
do (B'way & 27th St.)..Metropolitan, e.p., $1 up
do (59th & B'way)..Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (C. L. Briggs)..The Clarendon, a. p., $3.50 up
do (M. J. Shea)..Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (T. B. Gale).....San Remo, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Chas. E. Leland)..Hotel Balmoral, a.p., $3 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.)Hotel Kensington, e.p.$1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
New-York, s.e.cor. 5th Av. & 15th St., The Hanover
A high-class family Hotel, American Plan.
Niagara Falls, N. Y..Cataract House, a. p., $4
Nyack, N. Y., (nr Nyack).Prospect Hse, a.p.,$3 up
Ocean City, Md....Atlantic Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Old Point Comfort, Va..Chamberlin, a. p., $4
Philadelphia ...The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do New Lafayette Hotel, ep.$1, ap.$3
Philadelphia .Colonnade, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
Portland, Me.....The Preble House, a. p., $3
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Po'keepsie, N. Y..Nelson House, a.p., $3.50 up
Quebec, Canada..Chateau Frontenac, a. p., $3.50
Richmond, Va.....The Jefferson, a. p., $5 up
Rochester, N. Y..New Osburn House, ap., $2.50
do .....The Livingstone, a. p., $2.50
do .....Whitcomb House, a. p., $2.50
Springfield, Mass. Massasoit, e.p., a.p., $3 to $5
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep'f) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Trenton, N. J. Trenton H'se, e.p. $1 up, a.p. $2.50 up
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4
do .....Hotel Page, e. p. $2, a. p. $4

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 19 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris*, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam.")

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine*, via Havre; at 6:30 AM for Germany, per steamship Aller, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg and Bremen must be directed "per Aller";) at 6:30 AM (supplementary 8:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland and Germany must be directed "per New-York";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the pier of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Haiti, per steamship Yumuri; at 0 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

SATURDAY.—At 10:00 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez, per steamship Athos, (letters must be directed "per Athos";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Carthagena, and Savanilla, per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Brazil, per steamship Wordsworth, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Wordsworth";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

SUNDAY.—At 6 AM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 12 and up to Oct. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. §10 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes 6:00 PM previous day. CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1896.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	5:41	Sun sets	6:08
Moon sets	12:03		

HIGH WATER SEPT. 16.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
2:53 A. M.	3:42 A. M.	5:31 A. M.
3:15 P. M.	4:05 P. M.	5:54 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 16.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Algonquin	Jacksonville	Sept. 13
Critic	Dundee	Sept. 2
Lorenzo	Hull	Sept. 1
Majestic	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Nueces	Galveston	Sept. 9
Orizaba	Havana	Sept. 12
Philadelphia	Curacao	Sept. 9
Spree	Bremen	Sept. 8
Werra	Gibraltar	Sept. 7

THURSDAY, SEPT. 17.

California	Gibraltar	Sept. 3
El Sud	New-Orleans	Sept. 12
Hekla	Christiansand	Sept. 4
Munchen	Bremen	Sept. 5
Wordsworth	St. Lucia	Sept. 10

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18.

City of Birmingham	Savannah	Sept. 15
Columbia	Hamburg	Sept. 12
Lucania	Liverpool	Sept. 12
Marsala	Hamburg	Sept. 2
Prins F. Hendrik	Port au Prince	Sept. 12
Prussia	Hamburg	Sept. 6
State of Texas	Galveston	Sept. 12
St. Louis	Southampton	Sept. 12

SATURDAY, SEPT. 19.

Nymphaea	Gibraltar	Sept. 5
Orinoco	Bermuda	Sept. 17
Panama	Bordeaux	Sept. 6
Wells City	Swansea	Sept. 5

SUNDAY, SEPT. 20.

La Gascogne	Havre	Sept. 12
Seminole	Jacksonville	Sept. 17

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Vigilancia	Sept. 16	Havana	113 Wall St.
Paris	Sept. 16	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
San Marcos	Sept. 16	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Britannic	Sept. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Sept. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Edam	Sept. 17	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Yumuri	Sept. 17	Gonaives	24 State St.
F. Bismarck	Sept. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Sept. 18	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Rio Grande	Sept. 18	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Algonquin	Sept. 18	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Yumuri	Sept. 19	Gonaives	24 State St.
Ethiopia	Sept. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Sept. 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Aller	Sept. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	2 Bowling Gr.
Madiana	Sept. 19	Wind'd Is.	39 Broadway.
Ontario	Sept. 19	Havana	113 Wall St.
Niagara	Sept. 19	Nassau	113 Wall St.
New-York	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Sept. 19	London	1 Broadway.
Knickerb'k'r	Sept. 19	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Lorenzo	Sept. 19	Hull	22 State St.
Athos	Sept. 19	Jamaica	New-York.
Alleghany	Sept. 19	Kingston	24 State St.
Ontario	Sept. 19	London	22 State St.
British Queen	Sept. 19	Antwerp	22 State St.
Worcest'sh're	Sept. 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Touraine	Sept. 19	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	Sept. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Sept. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ciudad Condal	Sept. 20	Hav'na	Pier 10 E. R.
Alliance	Sept. 21	Colon	32 Broadway.
Spree	Sept. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Ardanrose	Sept. 22	Port Limon	24 State St.
Orizaba	Sept. 23	Havana	113 Wall St.
St. Louis	Sept. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Sept. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic